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King's River.

INITIA LATINA,

OR THE

RUDIMENTS OF THE LATIN TONGUE,

115-03

ILLUSTRATED BY PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES.

BY

CHARLES H. LYON,

ONE OF THE CLASSICAL INSTRUCTORS IN THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF
COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

ἔργου δὲ παντός ἦν τις ἀρχηται καλῶς,
καὶ τὰς τελευτάς εἰκὸς ἐσθ' οὕτως ἔχειν.
Soph. Fragm.

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24

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TO
CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D.

JAY-PROFESSOR OF LANGUAGES IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

AND

RECTOR OF THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL,

THIS WORK
IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY

THE AUTHOR.

P R E F A C E.

My principal reason for undertaking the present work was the impossibility of finding a Latin Grammar adapted to the mode of instruction pursued in the department of the Grammar-School committed to my charge ; for the true end of an elementary Grammar is to give the beginner an insight into the mechanism of the language, and by being drilled in this he will insensibly acquire a sure knowledge of fundamental principles. With this view I have rejected whatever will not be immediately needed by the pupil, and have supplied progressive lessons to familiarize him with the inflections and mechanical structure of the language. Where I have departed from the usage of this country, as in applying significant names to the conjugations of the verbs, I owe it to the kind suggestion of Professor Anthon, and it needs no other sanction. The rules of Syntax have been adopted with but little change from those of Dr. Adam, which, though they might be generalized into a much smaller compass, are nevertheless best adapted to the capacities of young scholars in their present form. Should this work meet the approval of other instructors, and the wants of other pupils, I shall be gratified. If it should not, I shall still have no cause of regret, so long as the interest of those whom I instruct is promoted, and their progress in the language accelerated.

C. H. L.



LATIN GRAMMAR.

LETTERS.

THE letters are the same as in the English language, with the omission of *w*.

Six of them are vowels; viz. *a, e, i, o, u, y*; the rest are consonants.

Two vowels joined in one sound make a diphthong.

The diphthongs in Latin are eight; viz. *ae, oe, ai, ei, oi, ui, ou, eu*.

Of the consonants, four are liquids; viz. *l, m, n, r*; the rest are mutes, with the exception of *s*, which is of a peculiar nature.

In combining letters into words, every vowel makes a syllable, unless it be in a diphthong; thus the Latin word *miles* is pronounced *mī-les*.

This sign — placed over a vowel, shows it to be long; this *˘* shows it to be short.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

The parts of speech in Latin are nine; viz.

NOUN, ADJECTIVE, PRONOUN, VERB, PARTICIPLE, declined;

ADVERB, PREPOSITION, CONJUNCTION, INTERJECTION, undeclined.

NOUN.

The noun is the name of any person, place, or thing. It has three Genders, and is varied by Cases and Numbers.

The genders are, *Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter*.

There are six cases, *Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative*.

There are two numbers, *Singular and Plural*.

DECLENSION OF THE NOUN.

The varying of the noun by cases and numbers, is called **DECLENSION**.

Nouns have *five* declensions, which are distinguished by the ending of the genitive singular, thus :

1	2	3	4	5
<i>ae,</i>	<i>i,</i>	<i>is,</i>	<i>us,</i>	<i>ei.</i>

GENERAL RULES.

1. Nouns of the neuter gender have the nominative, accusative, and vocative alike in both numbers ; and these cases in the plural end always in *a*.

2. The dative and ablative plural end always alike.

3. The vocative, for the most part in the singular, and always in the plural, is like the nominative.

4. Proper names mostly want the plural.

FIRST DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

Nouns of the first declension end in *a, e, as, es*.

Latin nouns end only in *a*, and are thus declined,

Vi-ā, fem. a way.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
Nom.	Vi-ā,	<i>a way,</i>	Nom.	Vi-æ,	<i>ways,</i>
Gen.	Vi-æ,	<i>of a way,</i>	Gen.	Vi-ārum,	<i>of ways,</i>
Dat.	Vi-æ,	<i>to a way,</i>	Dat.	Vi-is,	<i>to ways,</i>
Acc.	Vi-am,	<i>a way,</i>	Acc.	Vi-ās,	<i>ways,</i>
Voc.	Vi-ā,	<i>O way,</i>	Voc.	Vi-æ,	<i>O ways,</i>
Abl.	Vi-ā,	<i>by a way.</i>	Abl.	Vi-is,	<i>by ways.</i>

In like manner decline,

<i>Aqua, water,</i>	<i>Lūna, the moon,</i>	<i>Sēmīta, a path,</i>
<i>Aura, a breeze,</i>	<i>Pētra, a rock,</i>	<i>Stōla, a robe,</i>
<i>Bellua, a beast,</i>	<i>Puella, a damsel,</i>	<i>Victōria, victory,</i>
<i>Cārīna, a keel,</i>	<i>Rōsa, a rose,</i>	<i>Vīta, life.</i>
<i>Cūra, care,</i>		

Note.—The following nouns have *abus* in the dative and ablative plural, to distinguish them in these cases from masculines in *us*, of the second declension.

Animā, the soul,
Asīna, a she-ass,
Dea, a goddess,

Equa, a mare,
Famūla, a maid-servant,
Fīlia, a daughter,

Domina, a mistress,	Nāta, a daughter,
Liberta, a freed woman,	Serva, a female slave,
Mūla, a she mule,	Sōcia, a female companion.

Note.—*Ambo* and *Duo* have likewise *abus* in their dative and ablative fem.

Nouns in *as*, *es*, and *e*, of the first declension, are Greek.

Nouns in *as* and *es* are masculine; those in *e* are feminine.

Nouns in *as* are declined like *via*, only they have *am* or *as* in the accusative; as, *tiāras*, a turban; acc. *tiāram*, or *am*.

Nouns in *es* and *e* are thus declined :

Anchīses, *Anchises*, the name of a man.

Singular.

N. Anchīs-es,	A. Anchis-en,
G. Anchīs-æ,	V. Anchis-e, or ā,
D. Anchīs-æ,	A. Anchis-e, or ā.

Pēnēlōpe, *Penelope*, the name of a woman.

Singular.

N. Pēnēlōp-e,	A. Penelōp-en,
G. Penelōp-es,	V. Penelōp-e,
D. Penelōp-e,	A. Penelōp-e.

SECOND DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

Nouns of the second declension end in *er*, *ir*, *ur*, *us*, *um*, *os*, *on*.

Os and *on* are Greek terminations.

Nouns in *um* and *on* are neuter; the rest are masculine.

Puēr, masc. a boy.

Singular.

Plural.

N. Puēr,	a boy,	N. Puēr-i,	boys,
G. Puēr-i,	of a boy,	G. Puēr-ōrum,	of boys,
D. Puēr-ō,	to a boy,	D. Puēr-is,	to boys,
A. Puēr-um,	a boy,	A. Puēr-ōs,	boys,
V. Puēr,	O boy,	V. Puēr-i,	O boys,
A. Puēr-ō,	by a boy.	A. Puēr-is.	by boys.

In like manner decline,

Fursifer, a villain,

Sōcer, a father-in-law,

Gēner, *a son-in-law*, Vesper, *the evening*.
But most nouns in *er* lose the *e* in the genitive ; as,

Lībēr, masc. *a book*.

Singular.

N. Līb-ēr,	<i>a book,</i>
G. Līb-rī,	<i>of a book,</i>
D. Līb-rō,	<i>to a book,</i>
A. Līb-rum,	<i>a book,</i>
V. Līb-ēr,	<i>O book,</i>
A. Līb-rō,	<i>by a book.</i>

Plural.

N. Līb-rī,	<i>books,</i>
G. Līb-rōrum,	<i>of books,</i>
D. Līb-ris,	<i>to books,</i>
A. Līb-rōs,	<i>books,</i>
V. Līb-rī,	<i>O books,</i>
A. Līb-ris,	<i>by books.</i>

In like manner decline,

Aper, *a wild boar*,
Arbiter, *a judge*,

Māgister, *a master*,
Mīnister, *a servant*.

Dōmīn-ūs, masc. *a lord*.

Singular.

N. Dōmīn-ūs,	<i>a lord,</i>
G. Domīn-ī,	<i>of a lord,</i>
D. Domīn-ō,	<i>to a lord,</i>
A. Domīn-um,	<i>a lord,</i>
V. Domīn-ē,	<i>O lord,</i>
A. Domīn-ō,	<i>by a lord.</i>

Plural.

N. Domīn-ī,	<i>lords,</i>
G. Domīn-ōrum,	<i>of lords,</i>
D. Domīn-is,	<i>to lords,</i>
A. Domīn-ōs,	<i>lords,</i>
V. Domīn-ī,	<i>O lords,</i>
A. Domīn-is,	<i>by lords.</i>

In like manner decline,

Agnus, *a lamb*,
Cygnus, *a swan*,
Equus, *a horse*,

Lēgātus, *an ambassador*,
Servus, *a slave*,
Tyrannus, *a tyrant*.

Note.—Proper names in *ius* lose *us* in the voc. (*ie* being contracted into *i*) as *Hōrātius*, *Hōrāti*. *Filius*, a son, also has *fili*; *genius*, one's guardian angel, *gēni*; and *deus*, a god, has *deus* in the voc., and in the plural more frequently *dii* and *dīs*, than *dei* and *deis*. *Meus*, my, an adjective pronoun, has *mi*, and sometimes *meus*, in the vocative.

Regn-um, neut. *a kingdom*.

Singular.

N. Regn-um,	<i>a kingdom,</i>
G. Regn-ī,	<i>of a kingdom,</i>
D. Regn-ō,	<i>to a kingdom,</i>
A. Regn-um,	<i>a kingdom,</i>
V. Regn-um,	<i>O kingdom,</i>
A. Regn-ō,	<i>by a kingdom,</i>

Plural.

N. Regn-ā,	<i>kingdoms,</i>
G. Regn-ōrum,	<i>of kingdoms,</i>
D. Regn-is,	<i>to kingdoms,</i>
A. Regn-ā,	<i>kingdoms,</i>
V. Regn-ā,	<i>O kingdoms,</i>
A. Regn-is,	<i>by kingdoms.</i>

In like manner decline,

Antrum, <i>a cave.</i>	Dōnum, <i>a gift.</i>
Bellum, <i>war.</i>	Fīlum, <i>a thread.</i>
Inceptum, <i>an enterprise.</i>	Pōmum, <i>an apple.</i>
Nēgōtium, <i>a thing.</i>	Sōlium, <i>a throne.</i>
Oppidum, <i>a town.</i>	Templum, <i>a temple.</i>

ADJECTIVE.

The adjective denotes the quality of an object.

Adjectives have *two* declensions; the *First and Second*, and the *Third*.

Adjectives of the first and second declension follow the terminations of the first and second declensions of nouns.

Those of the third declension follow the terminations of the third declension of nouns.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

The adjectives of this declension are of *three* terminations.

They have their masculine in *us* or *er* (which last was originally *ērus*), their feminine in *a*, and their neuter in *um*.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
	Bōn-ūs,	ā,	um, <i>good.</i>
Singular.			
N. Bōn-ūs,	ā,	um,	
G. Bōn-ī,	æ,	ī,	
D. Bōn-ō	æ,	ō,	
A. Bōn-um,	am,	um,	
V. Bōn-ē,	ā,	um,	
A. Bōn-ō,	ā,	ō.	
Plural.			
N. Bōn-ī,	æ,	ā,	
G. Bōn-ōrum,	ārum,	ōrum,	
D. Bōn-īs,	īs,	īs,	
A. Bōn-ōs,	ās,	ā,	
V. Bōn-ī,	æ,	ā,	
A. Bōn-īs,	īs,	īs.	

In like manner decline,

Albus, <i>white.</i>	Dūrus, <i>hard.</i>
Altus, <i>high.</i>	Egrēgius, <i>remarkable.</i>
Arduus, <i>lofty.</i>	Exīguus, <i>small.</i>
Barbārus, <i>barbarous.</i>	Formōsus, <i>beautiful.</i>
Clārus, <i>illustrious.</i>	Horridus, <i>horrid.</i>
Dīrus, <i>dire.</i>	Ignāvus, <i>idle.</i>

In like manner decline,

Concio, f. *an assembly.*

Lātro, m. *a robber.*

Histrio, m. *a player.*

Pāvo, m. *a peacock.*

Nübēs, fem. *a cloud.*

Singular.

Plural.

N. Nüb-ēs,	<i>a cloud,</i>	N. Nüb-ēs,	<i>clouds,</i>
G. Nüb-is,	<i>of a cloud,</i>	G. Nüb-ium,	<i>of clouds,</i>
D. Nüb-i,	<i>to a cloud,</i>	D. Nüb-ibūs,	<i>to clouds,</i>
A. Nüb-em,	<i>a cloud,</i>	A. Nüb-ēs,	<i>clouds.</i>
V. Nüb-ēs,	<i>O cloud,</i>	V. Nüb-ēs,	<i>O clouds,</i>
A. Nüb-ē,	<i>by a cloud.</i>	A. Nüb-ibūs,	<i>by clouds.</i>

In like manner decline,

Cautes, f. *a cliff.*

Sēpes, f. *a hedge.*

Rūpes, f. *a rock.*

Lāpīs, masc. *a stone.*

Singular.

Plural.

N. Lāp-is,	<i>a stone,</i>	N. Lap-īdēs,	<i>stones,</i>
G. Lap-idis,	<i>of a stone,</i>	G. Lap-idum,	<i>of stones,</i>
D. Lap-īdī,	<i>to a stone,</i>	D. Lap-īdībūs,	<i>to stones,</i>
A. Lap-īdem,	<i>a stone,</i>	A. Lap-īdēs,	<i>stones,</i>
V. Lap-is,	<i>O stone,</i>	V. Lap-īdēs,	<i>O stones,</i>
A. Lap-īdē,	<i>by a stone.</i>	A. Lap-īdībūs,	<i>by stones.</i>

In like manner decline,

Cassis, f. *a helmet.*

Pyrāmis, f. *a pyramid.*

Iris, f. *the rainbow.*

Cāpūt, neut. *the head.*

Singular.

Plural.

N Cāp-ūt,	<i>a head,</i>	N. Cap-ītā,	<i>heads,</i>
G. Cap-ītis.	<i>of a head,</i>	G. Cap-itum,	<i>of heads,</i>
D. Cap-ītī,	<i>to a head,</i>	D. Cap-ītībūs,	<i>to heads,</i>
A. Cap-ūt,	<i>a head,</i>	A. Cap-ītā,	<i>heads,</i>
V. Cap-ūt,	<i>O head,</i>	V. Cap-ītā,	<i>O heads,</i>
A. Cap-ītē,	<i>by a head.</i>	A. Cap-ītībūs,	<i>by heads.</i>

Rêțē, neut. *a net.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. Rêt-ē,	<i>a net,</i>	N. Rêt-iă,	<i>nets,</i>
G. Rêt-is,	<i>of a net,</i>	G. Rêt-ium,	<i>of nets,</i>
D. Rêt-i,	<i>to a net,</i>	D. Rêt-ibūs,	<i>to nets,</i>
A. Rêt-ē,	<i>a net,</i>	A. Rêt-iă,	<i>nets,</i>
V. Rêt-ē,	<i>O net,</i>	V. Rêt-iă,	<i>O nets,</i>
A. Rêt-i,	<i>by a net.</i>	A. Rêt-ibūs,	<i>by nets.</i>

In like manner decline,

Ancile, n. <i>a shield.</i>	Cûbile, n. <i>a couch.</i>
Conclăve, n. <i>a room.</i>	Sêdile, n. <i>a seat.</i>

Itêr, neut. *a journey.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. It-êr,	<i>a journey,</i>	N. It-inêră,	<i>journeys,</i>
G. It-inêris,	<i>of a journey,</i>	G. It-inêrum,	<i>of journeys,</i>
D. It-inêri,	<i>to a journey,</i>	D. It-inêribūs,	<i>to journeys,</i>
A. It-êr,	<i>a journey,</i>	A. It-inêră,	<i>journeys,</i>
V. It-êr,	<i>O journey,</i>	V. It-inêră,	<i>O journeys,</i>
A. It-inêrē,	<i>by a journey.</i>	A. It-inêribūs,	<i>by journeys.</i>

Tempūs, neut. *time.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. Temp-ūs,	<i>time,</i>	N. Temp-ōră,	<i>times,</i>
G. Temp-ōris,	<i>of time,</i>	G. Temp-ōrum,	<i>of times,</i>
D. Temp-ōri,	<i>to time,</i>	D. Temp-ōribūs,	<i>to times,</i>
A. Temp-ūs,	<i>time,</i>	A. Temp-ōră,	<i>times,</i>
V. Temp-ūs,	<i>O time,</i>	V. Temp-ōră,	<i>O times,</i>
A. Temp-ōrē,	<i>by time.</i>	A. Temp-ōribūs,	<i>by times.</i>

In like manner decline,

Corpus, n. <i>a body.</i>	Nêmus, n. <i>a grove.</i>
Dêcus, n. <i>honour.</i>	Pectus, n. <i>the breast.</i>

Dens, masc. *a tooth.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. Dens,	<i>a tooth,</i>	N. Dent-ēs,	<i>teeth,</i>
G. Dent-is,	<i>of a tooth,</i>	G. Dent-ium,	<i>of teeth,</i>
D. Dent-i,	<i>to a tooth,</i>	D. Dent-ibūs,	<i>to teeth,</i>
A. Dent-em,	<i>a tooth,</i>	A. Dent-ēs,	<i>teeth,</i>
V. Dens,	<i>O tooth,</i>	V. Dent-ēs,	<i>O teeth,</i>
A. Dent-ē,	<i>by a tooth.</i>	A. Dent-ibūs,	<i>by teeth.</i>

In like manner decline,

Gens. f. *a nation*.

Serpens, c. g. *a serpent*.

Pärens, c. g. *a parent*.

EXCEPTIONS IN DECLENSION.

ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR. Some nouns have *im* in the accusative singular; and several in *is* have either *em* or *im*; as, *navis*, acc. *navem*, or *navim*.

ABLATIVE SINGULAR. Nouns which have *im* or *in* in the accusative have *i* in the ablative; those which have *em* or *im* in the accusative, have their ablative in *e* or *i*; also neuters in *e*, *al*, and, *ar*, have *i* in the ablative.

NOMINATIVE PLURAL.

The nominative plural ends in *es*, when the noun is either masculine or feminine; as *sermōnes*, *rupes*.

Neuters, which have *e* in the ablative singular, have *a* in the nominative plural; but those which have *i* in the ablative make *ia*; as, *sedilia*, *calcāria*.

GENITIVE PLURAL.

Nouns which have *i* only in the ablative singular, or either *e* or *i*, make the genitive plural in *ium*.

Monosyllables in *as* have *ium*; but polysyllables have rather *um*.

Nouns in *es* and *is*, which do not increase in the genitive, have also *ium*. So likewise nouns ending in two consonants.

THIRD DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

The adjectives of this declension are of *one* or *two* terminations.*

* The following adjectives belong to this declension, though they have three terminations.

Acer, sharp.

Alacer, cheerful.

Campester, belonging to a plain.

Cèleber, famous.

Celer, swift.

Equester, belonging to a horse.

Paluster, marshy.

Pèdester, on foot.

Saluber, wholesome.

Sylvester, woody.

Völucer, swift.

Those of one termination have one form for the masculine, feminine, and neuter. Those of two terminations have a different form for the neuter.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
	Fēl-ix,	ix,	ix, <i>happy</i> .
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
N. Fēl-ix,	ix,	ix,	N. Fel-icēs, icēs, iciā,
G. Fel-icis,	icis,	icis,	G. Fel-icium, icium, icium,
D. Fel-icī,	icī,	icī,	D. Fel-icībūs, icībūs, icībūs,
A. Fel-icem,	icem,	ix,	A. Fel-icēs, icēs, iciā,
V. Fēl-ix,	ix,	ix,	V. Fel-icēs, icēs, iciā,
A. Fel-icē, or icī, &c.			A. Fel-icībūs, icībūs, icībūs.

In like manner decline,

Audax,-ācis, <i>bold</i> .	Sagax,-ācis, <i>sagacious</i> .
Cāpax,-ācis, <i>capacious</i> .	Supplex,-icis, <i>suppliant</i> .

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
	Prūd-ens,	ens,	ens, <i>prudent</i> .
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
N. Prūd-ens,	ens,	ens,	N. Prud-entēs, entēs, entiā,
G. Prud-entis,	entis,	entis,	G. Prud-entium, entium,
D. Prud-entī,	entī,	entī,	entium,
A. Prud-entem,	entem,	ens,	D. Prud-entībūs, entībūs,
V. Prūd-ens,	ens,	ens,	entībūs,
A. Prud-entē, or entī, &c.			A. Prud-entēs, entēs, entiā,
			V. Prud-entēs, entēs, entiā,
			A. Prud-entībūs, entībūs,
			entībūs.

In like manner decline,

Elēgans,-antis, <i>handsome</i> .	Sāpiens, <i>wise</i> .
Frēquens, <i>crowded</i> .	Sīlens, <i>silent</i> .
Ingens, <i>huge</i> .	

Masc.		Fem.		Neut.	
Lēn-is,		is,		e, mild.	
Singular.			Plural.		
N. Lēn-īs,	īs,	ě,	N. Lēn-ēs,	ēs,	iā,
G. Lēn-is,	is,	is,	G. Lēn-ium,	ium,	ium,
D. Lēn-ī,	ī,	ī,	D. Lēn-ībūs,	ībūs,	ībūs,
A. Lēn-em,	em,	ě,	A. Lēn-ēs,	ēs,	iā,
V. Lēn-is,	is,	ě,	V. Lēn-ēs,	ēs,	iā,
A. Lēn-ī,	ī,	ī,	A. Lēn-ībūs,	ībūs,	ībūs.

In like manner decline,

Amābīlis, <i>lovely</i> .	Immānis, <i>vast</i> .
Brēvis, <i>short</i> .	Incōlūmis, <i>safe</i> .
Crūdēlis, <i>cruel</i> .	Insignis, <i>beautiful</i> .
Coelestis, <i>celestial</i> .	Lēthālis, <i>deadly</i> .
Cōmis, <i>affable</i> .	Lēvis, <i>light</i> .
Dēformis, <i>ugly</i> .	Lībērālis, <i>liberal</i> .
Dōcīlis, <i>teachable</i> .	Mitis, <i>meek</i> .
Dulcis, <i>sweet</i> .	Mortālis, <i>mortal</i> .
Fācilis, <i>easy</i> .	Rēgālis, <i>kingly</i> .
Fortis, <i>brave</i> .	Servīlis, <i>servile</i> .
Frāgilis, <i>brittle</i> .	Sublīmis, <i>lofty</i> .
Grandis, <i>great</i> .	Terrestris, <i>earthly</i> .
Grāvis, <i>heavy</i> .	Tristis, <i>sad</i> .
Imbellis, <i>unwarlike</i> .	Vīridis, <i>green</i> .

Masc.			Fem.		Neut.	
Acēr, or acrīs,			ācrīs,		ācrē, <i>sharp</i> .	
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>			
N.	A-cēr or-crīs,	crīs, crē,	N.	A-crēs,	crēs,	criā,
G.	A-crīs,	crīs, crīs,	G.	A-crium,	crium,	crium,
D.	A-crī,	crī, crī,	D.	A-cribūs,	cribūs,	cribūs,
A.	A-crem,	crem, crē,	A.	A-crēs,	crēs,	criā,
V.	A-cēr or-crīs,	crīs, crē,	V.	A-crēs,	crēs,	criā,
A.	A-crī,	crī, crī,	A.	A-cribūs,	cribūs,	cribūs.

In like manner decline, *ālācer* or *ālācris*, *cēlēr* or *cēlērīs*, and the other adjectives included in the note on page 16.

RULES.

1. Adjectives of the third declension have *e* or *i* in the

ablative singular; but if the neuter be in *e*, the ablative has *i* only.

2. The genitive plural ends in *ium*, and the neuter of the nominative, accusative, and vocative in *ia*; except comparatives which have *um* and *a*.

LESSON ON THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Audax latro.	Capax conclave.
Celeber histrio.	Dulce cubile.
Frequens concio.	Incolume sedile.
Comis sermo.	Grande ancile.
Immanis rupes.	Forte pectus.
Viridis sepes.	Mortale corpus.
Sublimis cautes.	Regale decus.
Grandis nubes.	Silens nemus.
Levis cassis.	Deformis dens.
Gravis lapis.	Imbellis gens.
Ingens pyramis.	Mitis parens.
Cœlestis iris.	Lethalis serpens.

FOURTH DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

Nouns of the fourth declension end in *us* and *u*.

Nouns in *us* are masculine; those in *u* are neuter, and indeclinable in the singular.

Currus, masc. a chariot.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. Cur-rūs,	<i>a chariot,</i>	N. Cur-rūs,	<i>chariots,</i>
G. Cur-rūs,	<i>of a chariot,</i>	G. Cur-ruum,	<i>of chariots,</i>
D. Cur-ruī,	<i>to a chariot,</i>	D. Cur-rībūs,	<i>to chariots,</i>
A. Cur-rum,	<i>a chariot,</i>	A. Cur-rūs,	<i>chariots,</i>
V. Cur-rūs,	<i>O chariot,</i>	V. Cur-rūs,	<i>O chariots,</i>
A. Cur-rū,	<i>by a chariot.</i>	A. Cur-rībūs,	<i>by chariots.</i>

In like manner decline,

Fructus, <i>fruit.</i>	Mētus, <i>fear.</i>
Grādus, <i>a step.</i>	Nūtus, <i>a nod.</i>
Lācus, <i>a lake.</i>	Vultus, <i>the countenance.</i>
Luctus, <i>grief.</i>	

Cornū, neut. *a horn.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. Cor-nū,	<i>a horn,</i>	N. Cor-nuā,	<i>horns,</i>
G. Cor-nu,	<i>of a horn,</i>	G. Cor-num,	<i>of horns;</i>
D. Cor-nu,	<i>to a horn,</i>	D. Cor-nībūs,	<i>to horns,</i>
A. Cor-nu,	<i>a horn,</i>	A. Cor-nuā,	<i>horns,</i>
V. Cor-nu,	<i>O horn,</i>	V. Cor-nuā,	<i>O horns,</i>
A. Cor-nu,	<i>by a horn.</i>	A. Cor-nībūs,	<i>by horns.</i>

In like manner decline,

Gēnu,	<i>the knee.</i>	Vēru,	<i>a spit.</i>
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Observe, however, that they have either *ibus* or *ūbus* in the dative and ablative plural.

A few nouns of the fourth declension are feminine, viz.—

Acus,	<i>a needle.</i>	Pēnus,	<i>a storehouse.</i>
Anus,	<i>an old woman.</i>	Porticus,	<i>a gallery.</i>
Dōmus,	<i>a house.</i>	Spēcus,	<i>a den.</i>
Fīcus,	<i>a fig.</i>	Tribus,	<i>a tribe.</i>
Mānus,	<i>the hand.</i>		

Dōmus is both of the fourth and second declension: thus,—

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. Dōm-ūs,	<i>a house,</i>	N. Dom-ūs,	<i>houses,</i>
G. Dom-ūs, or ī,*	<i>of a house,</i>	G. Dom-ōrum, or uum,	<i>of</i>
D. Dom-ūī, or ō,	<i>to a house,</i>		<i>houses,</i>
A. Dom-um,	<i>a house,</i>	D. Dom-ībūs,	<i>to houses,</i>
V. Dom-ūs,	<i>O house,</i>	A. Dom-ōs, or us,	<i>houses,</i>
A. Dom-ō,	<i>by a house.</i>	V. Dom-ūs,	<i>O houses,</i>
		A. Dom-ībūs,	<i>by houses.</i>

* *Domus* in the genitive signifies of a house; and *domi*, at home, or of home.

The following nouns have *ūbus* in the dative and ablative plural :—

Acus,	<i>a needle.</i>	Partus,	<i>a birth.</i>
Arcus,	<i>a bow.</i>	Portus,	<i>a harbour.</i>
Artus,	<i>a joint.</i>	Spēcus,	<i>a den.</i>
Gēnu,	<i>the knee.</i>	Tribus,	<i>a tribe.</i>
Lācus,	<i>a lake.</i>	Vēru,	<i>a spit.</i>

LESSON ON THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

Magnus currus.	Longa porticus.
Matūrus fructus.	Sagax vultus.
Incertus gradus.	Capax domus.
Servilis metus.	Acris acus.
Sævus luctus.	Supplex genu.
Valida manus.	Ingens veru.
Tacitus nutus.	Alta cornua.
Immanis lacus.	

FIFTH DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

Nouns of the fifth declension end in *es*, and are of the feminine gender.

Res, fem. *a thing.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. Rēs,	<i>a thing,</i>	N. Rēs,	<i>things,</i>
G. Reī,	<i>of a thing,</i>	G. Rērum,	<i>of things,</i>
D. Reī,	<i>to a thing,</i>	D. Rēbūs,	<i>to things,</i>
A. Rem,	<i>a thing,</i>	A. Rēs,	<i>things,</i>
V. Rēs,	<i>O thing.</i>	V. Rēs,	<i>O things,</i>
A. Rē,	<i>by a thing.</i>	A. Rēbūs,	<i>by things.</i>

In like manner decline,

Acies, <i>a line of battle.</i>	Pernīcies, <i>destruction.</i>
Cēsāries, <i>hair.</i>	Rābies, <i>madness.</i>
Dies, <i>a day.</i> m. and f.	Sānies, <i>gore.</i>
Fācies, <i>a face.</i>	Sēries, <i>a row.</i>
Fides, <i>faith.</i>	Spes, <i>hope.</i>
Glācies, <i>ice.</i>	

LESSON ON THE FIFTH DECLENSION.

Pulchra facies.	Dura glacies.
Exigua acies.	Sancta fides.
Atra sanies.	Brevis dies.
Formosa cæsaries.	Tristis pernicies.
Longa series.	Incerta spes.
Dira rabies.	Sacræ res.

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

In double nouns, both are declined, when combined in the nominative case ; as,

Rēspublīcā, fem. *a commonwealth.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Rēspublīcā,	N. Rēspublīcæ,
G. Reipublīcæ,	G. Rērumpublīcārum,
D. Reipublīcæ,	D. Rēbuspublīcīs,
A. Rempublicam,	A. Rēspublīcās,
V. Rēspublīcā,	V. Rēspublīcæ,
A. Rēpublīcā.	A. Rēbuspublīcīs.

Jusjurandum, neut. *an oath.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Jusjūrandum,	N. Jurājūrandā,
G. Jūrisjūrandī,	G. Jurumjūrandōrum,
D. Jūrijūrandō,	D. Juribusjūrandīs,
A. Jusjūrandum,	A. Jurājūrandā,
V. Jusjūrandum,	V. Jurājūrandā,
A. Jūrējūrandō.	A. Juribusjūrandīs.

If a nominative is combined with some other case, then the nominative only is declined ; as,

Pāterfāmīlias, masc. *a master of a family.*

N. Pāterfāmīlias,	A. Pātreḿfāmīlias,
G. Pātrīsfāmīlias,	V. Pāterfāmīlias,
D. Pātrīfāmīlias,	A. Pātrēfāmīlias.

Some nouns are of peculiar declension.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Vis,	N. Virēs,
G. Vis,	G. Virium,
D. —	D. Viribūs,
A. Vim,	A. Virēs,
V. Vis,	V. Virēs,
A. Vi,	A. Viribūs,
N. Bōs,	N. Bōvēs,
G. Bōvis,	G. Boum,
D. Bōvī,	D. Bōbūs, or Būbūs,
A. Bōvem,	A. Bōvēs,
V. Bōs,	V. Bōvēs,
A. Bōvē,	A. Bōbūs, or Būbūs.

Singular.

N. Jūpiter,	A. Jōvem,
G. Jōvis,	V. Jūpiter,
D. Jōvī,	A. Jōvē.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Brevis vita. Docilis puer. Acra verba. Bonus sermo. Grandis domus. Terrestres res. Amabilis puella. Sapiens gener. Elegans templum. Magna rupes. Pulchra manus. Clara respublica. Lenis aura. Crudelis tyrannus. Durus lapis. Capax portus. Insignis facies. Sacrum jusjurandum. Facilis victoria. Felix dominus. Dulce pomum. Parvum sedile. Sedulus paterfamilias. Liberalis socer. Tenerum caput. Levis arcus. Mortalis vis. Sagax equus. Fragile filum. Longum iter. Coelestis spes. Insignis bos. Fortis filius. Triste negotium. Quietum nemus. Barbaræ gentes. Magnus Jupiter.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES.

RULES.

Nouns denoting the same person or thing, agree in case.

One noun governs another, signifying a different person or thing, in the genitive.

Urbs Roma. Flumen Garumna. Cicero orator. Mummius consul. Horatius poeta. Marcus Marcellus eximius vir.

Spes victoriæ. Vox Dei. Filius Reguli. Lex naturæ. Domus Cæsaris. Magna pars exercitus. Dubia fortuna belli. Tumidæ undæ ponti. Magna proemia diligentæ. Publicus nuncius populi Romani. Incerta potestas regum. Sempiterni cursus stellarum. Magnus concursus hominum.

Cicero pater patriæ. Numa Pompilius rex Romanorum. Sapientia ornamentum vitæ. Philosophia mater artium. Ancus Martius nepos Numæ Pompilii.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The comparison of adjectives is the expression of their signification in different degrees.*

There are three degrees of comparison, the *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*.

The positive degree is the unchanged form of the adjective.

The comparative increases or diminishes the signification of the positive.

The superlative increases or diminishes the signification of the positive to the highest or lowest degree.

FORMATION OF THE DEGREES.

The comparative is formed from the first case of the positive ending in *i*, by adding the syllable *or* for the masculine and feminine, and *us* for the neuter. The superlative is formed from the same case, by adding *ssimus*; thus, *altus*, high; gen. *alti*; comparative, *alti-or*, or, *us*; superlative, *alti-ssimus*.

* In some adjectives, the signification does not admit of comparison; as *crastinus*, of, or belonging to, to-morrow; *infinitus*, infinite.

But if the positive end in *er*, the superlative is formed from the nominative, by adding *rĭmus*; as, *pauper*, poor; *pauper-rĭmus*, poorest. *Vĕtus* also makes *vĕterrĭmus*.

Some adjectives in *ilis*, viz.—*fācilis*, *dīffīcilis*, *similis*, *dissimilis*, *grācilis*, *hūmilis*, form the superlative by changing *is* into *lĭmus*; as, *fācil-is*, *fācil-lĭmus*.

Adjectives compounded with *dīcus*, *lōquus*, *fīcus*, and *vōlus*, have *entior* and *entissĭmus*; as *mālēdīcūs*, *mālēdicentior*, *mālēdicentissĭmus*.

The comparative is always of the third declension; the superlative of the first and second.

Comparatives are thus declined :—

Masc.		Fem.	Neut.
Dūri-ōr,		ōr,	ūs, <i>harder</i> .
Singular.			Plural.
N. Dūri-ōr,	ōr,	ūs,	N. Duri-ōrēs, ōrēs, ōrā,
G. Duri-ōris,	ōris,	ōris,	G. Duri-ōrum, ōrum, ōrum,
D. Duri-ōri,	ōri,	ōri,	D. Duri-ōribūs, ōribūs,
A. Duri-ōrem,	ōrem,	ūs,	ōribūs,
V. Duri-ōr,	ōr,	ūs,	A. Duri-ōrēs, ōrēs, ōrā,
A. Duri-ōrē, or ōri, &c.			V. Duri-ōrēs, ōrēs, ōrā,
			A. Duri-ōribūs, ōribūs,
			ōribūs.

IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE COMPARISON.

Bōnus, <i>good</i> ,	mēlior,	optĭmus.
Mālus, <i>bad</i> ,	pejor,	pessĭmus.
Magnus, <i>great</i> ,	major,	maxĭmus.
Parvus, <i>small</i> ,	minor,	minĭmus.
Multus, <i>much</i> ,	plus,	plūrĭmus.

Plus in the singular has only the neuter gender; in the plural it has plūres, plūra, and plūria.

The following adjectives have regular comparatives, but form the superlative differently :—

Cĭter, <i>near</i> ,	citerior,	citĭmus.
Dexter, <i>right</i> ,	dexterior,	dextĭmus.

Sinister, left,	sinisterior,	sinistimus.
Exter, outward,	exterior,	extimus or extrē- mus.
Inferus, below,	inferior,	infimus or imus.
Intērus, inward,	interior,	intimus.
Mātūrus, ripe,	maturior,	maturrimus or maturissimus.
Postērus, behind,	posterior,	postrēmus.
Sūpērus, high,	superior,	suprēmus or sum- mus.

The following are not used in the positive :—

Dētērior, worse,	detrērimus.	Prōpior, nearer,	proximus.
Ociōr, swifter,	ociissimus.	Ultērior, farther,	ultimus.
Prior, former,	primus.		

The following want the comparative :—

Inclŷtus, renowned,	inclŷtissi-	Nōvus, new,	novissimus.
mus.		Nūpērus, late,	nūperrimus.
Mēritus, deserving,	meritissi-	Par, equal,	pārissimus.
mus.		Sacer, sacred,	sacerrimus.

The following want the superlative :—

Adōlescens, young,	ādoles-	Opīmus, rich,	opimior.
centior.		Prōnus, inclined downwards,	
Diūtūnus, lasting,	diuturnior.	pronior.	
Ingens, huge,	ingentior.	Sātur, full,	satūrior.
Jūvēnis, young,	junior.	Sēnex, old,	senior.

To supply the superlative of *juvenis*, or *adolescens*, we say *minimus natu*, the youngest; and of *senex*, *maximus natu*, the oldest.

LESSON ON THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

RULES.

The comparative degree governs the ablative when *quam*, *than*, is omitted.

Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural.

Optima musa. Lenior dominus. Durior rupes. Felicior puer. Optimum donum. Durissimus lapis. Novissimum agmen. Præstantior virtus. Altior currus. Altissimi montes. Pulcherrima facies. Ultima hora. Sicilia, celeberrima insula. Darius mitissimus rex Persarum. Maxima auctoritas dictaturæ. Antiquissimi reges Macedonum. Altissimi montes Helvetiæ.

Dulcior melle. Præstantior auro. Facundior Cicerone. Sapientia melior gemmis. Monumentum perennius ære. Filius doctior patre. Amicus carior vita.

Senior fratri. Maximus consulum. Meritissimus omnium. Inclytissimus mortalium. Doctissimus Romanorum. Senatorum maximus natus. Calumnia nocentissima omnium rerum. Justitia præstantissima omnium virtutum.

NUMERALS.

Words which denote number are called numerals. They are either adjectives or adverbs.

Numeral adjectives are divided into *Cardinal*, *Ordinal*, *Distributive*, and *Multiplicative*.

Cardinals answer to the question how many?

Ordinals express the place, or number, in succession.

Distributives denote how many to each.

Multiplicatives denote how many fold.

CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.	DISTRIBUTIVE.
<i>One, two, &c.</i>	<i>First, second, &c.</i>	<i>One by one, &c.</i>
1 Unus.	Primus.	Singuli.
2 Duo.	Secundus.	Bini.
3 Tres.	Tertius.	Terni.
4 Quatuor.	Quartus.	Quaterni.
5 Quinque.	Quintus.	Quini.

CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.	DISTRIBUTIVE.
6 Sex.	Sextus.	Sēni.
7 Septem.	Septīmus.	Septēni.
8 Octo.	Octāvus.	Octōni.
9 Nōvem.	Nōnus.	Nōvēni.
10 Dēcem.	Dēcīmus.	Dēni.
11 Undēcim.	Undēcimus.	Undēni.
12 Duōdēcim.	Duodecim.	Duodēni.
13 Trēdēcim.	Decimus tertius.	Terni deni, <i>or</i> trēdēni.
14 Quatuordecim.	Decimus quartus.	Quaterni deni.
15 Quindecim.	Decimus quintus.	Quini deni.
16 Sexdecim.	Decimus sextus.	Seni deni.
17 Septendecim.	Decimus septimus.	Septeni deni.
18 Octodēcim, <i>or</i> duodeviginti.	Decimus octavus, <i>or</i> duodevicesimus.	Octoni deni.
19 Nōvemdecim, <i>or</i> undeviginti.	Decimus nonus, <i>or</i> undevicesimus.	Noveni deni.
20 Vīginti.	Vicēsīmus.	Vicēni.
21 Vīginti unus, <i>or</i> Unus et viginti.	Vicesimus primus.	Viceni singuli.
22 Vīginti duo, <i>or</i> Duo et viginti.	Vicesimus secundus.	Viceni bini.
30 Triginta.	Trigesimus, <i>or</i> tricesimus.	Tricēni.
40 Quadrāginta.	Quadragismus.	Quadrāgeni.
50 Quinquāginta.	Quinquagesimus.	Quinquāgeni.
60 Sexāginta.	Sexagesimus.	Sexāgeni.
70 Septuāginta.	Septuagesimus.	Septuāgeni.
80 Octōginta.	Octogesimus.	Octogeni.
90 Nōnāginta.	Nonagesimus.	Nonageni.
100 Centum.	Centesimus.	Centeni.
200 Dūcenti.	Dūcentesimus.	Dūcentēni, <i>or</i> dūcēni.
300 Trēcenti.	Trēcentesimus.	Trēcenti.
400 Quadringenti.	Quadringsimus.	Quāter centeni.
500 Quingenti.	Quingentesimus.	Quinques centeni.
600 Sexcenti.	Sexcentesimus.	Sexies centeni.
700 Septingenti.	Septingentesimus.	Septies centeni.
800 Octingenti.	Octingentesimus.	Octies centeni.

900 Nongenti.	Nongentesimus.	Novies centeni.
1000 Mille.	Millēsimus.	Millēni.
2000 Duo millia, or Bis mille.	Bis millesimus.	Bis milleni.

The cardinal numbers, except *unus* and *mille*, want the singular.

From *quatuor* to *centum* inclusive they are indeclinable, and from *centum* to *mille* are declined like the plural of *bonus*.

Mille is either a noun or an adjective. As an adjective, it is indeclinable. As a noun, it is declined in the plural as follows:—

Mill-ia, -ium, -ibus, -ia, -ia, -ibus.

Unus, Duo, and Tres, are declined in the following manner:—

Singular.			Plural.		
N. Un-ūs,	ā,	um,	N. Un-ī,	æ,	ā,
G. Un-īus,	ius,	ius,	G. Un-ōrum,	ārum,	ōrum,
D. Un-ī,	ī,	ī,	D. Un-īs,	īs,	īs,
A. Un-um,	am,	um,	A. Un-ōs,	ās,	ā,
V. Un-ē,	ā,	um,	V. Un-ī,	æ,	ā,
A. Un-ō,	ā,	ō.	A. Un-īs,	īs,	īs.

Plural.			Plural.		
N. Du-ō,	æ,	ō,	N. Trēs,	trēs,	triā,
G. Du-ōrum,	ārum,	ōrum,	G. Trium,	trium,	trium,
D. Du-ōbūs,	ābūs,	ōbūs,	D. Tribūs,	tribūs,	tribūs,
A. Du-ōs, v.-ō,	ās,	ō,	A. Trēs,	trēs,	triā,
V. Du-ō,	æ,	ō,	V. Trēs,	trēs,	triā,
A. Du-ōbūs,	ābūs,	ōbūs.	A. Tribūs,	tribūs,	tribūs.

In the same manner with *duo*, decline *ambo*, both.

The ordinal numbers are declined like *bonus*; the distributives like the plural of *bonus*.

The multiplicative numbers are *simplex*, simple; *duplex*, double; *triplex*, triple; *quadruplex*, four-fold, &c., all of them declined like *felix*; *simplex, -icis*, &c.

NUMERAL ADVERBS.

Numeral adverbs answer to the question how many times?

Semel, <i>once</i> .	Quatuordecies.	Octogies.
Bis, <i>twice</i> .	Quindecies.	Nonagies.
Ter, <i>thrice</i> .	Sexdecies.	Centies.
Quater, <i>four times</i> .	Decies et septies.	Dücenties.
Quinques, <i>&c.</i>	Decies et octies.	Trëcenties.
Sexies.	Decies et novies.	Quadringenties.
Septies.	Vicies.	Quingenties.
Octies.	Vicies semel.	Sexcenties.
Növies.	Tricies.	Septingenties.
Dëcies.	Quadrägies.	Octingenties.
Undecies.	Quinquagies.	Nöningenties.
Duodecies.	Sexagies.	Millies.
Tredecies.	Septuagies.	Bis Millies.

LESSON ON NUMERALS.

Una legio. Tres partes. Liber primus. Itinera duo. Sextus annus. Centum dies. Duo cornua. Triplex acies. Hic pagus unus. Milites singuli. Bis septem corpora. Ter mille homines. Sex millia militum. Octodecim millia passuum. Tria capita Cerberi. Centum manus Briarei. Septem colles Romæ. Quintus dies obsidionis. Septem anni servitutis. Ager trium jugerum. Quartus dies ante kalendas Aprilis. Romulus primus Romanorum rex. Oratio quarta Ciceronis. Una musarum. Octavus sapientum. Septimus Cæsarum. Unus et viginti captivorum. Antiqui leges Decemvirovum. Non amplius sexcentis millibus passuum.

PRONOUN.

The pronoun is a word used in the place of a noun to avoid repetition. Pronouns are divided into substantive and adjective.

PRONOUN SUBSTANTIVE.

The pronouns substantive are *ëgo*, of the first person, *tu*, of the second, and *sui* of the third.

Ego, I.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. Ego,	<i>I,</i>	N. Nōs,	<i>we,</i>
G. Mei,	<i>of me,</i>	G. Nostrum, or nostrī,	<i>of us,</i>
D. Mihi,	<i>to me,</i>	D. Nōbīs,	<i>to us,</i>
A. Mē,	<i>me,</i>	A. Nōs,	<i>us,</i>
V. _____		V. _____	
A. Mē,	<i>by me.</i>	A. Nōbīs,	<i>by us.</i>

Tu, thou.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
M. Tū,	<i>thou,</i>	N. Vōs,	<i>ye, or you,</i>
G. Tui,	<i>of thee,</i>	G. Vestrum, or vestrī,	<i>of you,</i>
D. Tībi,	<i>to thee,</i>	D. Vōbīs,	<i>to you,</i>
A. Tē,	<i>thee,</i>	A. Vōs,	<i>you,</i>
V. Tū,	<i>O thou,</i>	V. Vōs,	<i>O ye, or you,</i>
A. Tē,	<i>by thee.</i>	A. Vōbīs,	<i>by you.</i>

Sui, of himself, of herself, of itself.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. _____		N. _____	
G. Sui,	<i>of himself, &c.,</i>	G. Sui,	<i>of themselves,</i>
D. Sibi,	<i>to himself, &c.,</i>	D. Sibi,	<i>to themselves,</i>
A. Sē,	<i>himself, &c.,</i>	A. Sē,	<i>themselves,</i>
V. _____		V. _____	
A. Sē,	<i>by himself, &c.</i>	A. Sē,	<i>by themselves.</i>

PRONOUN ADJECTIVE.

Pronouns adjective differ from pronouns substantive in having three forms for the three genders.

They are either simple or compound.

The simple adjective pronouns are fifteen; *ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, quis, qui; meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester; nostras, vestras, and cujus.*

Ille, illa, illud, he, she, it, or that.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. Illē,	illā,	illūđ,	N. Illī,	illæ,	illā,
G. Illius,	illius,	illius,	G. Illōrum,	illārum,	illōrum,
D. Illī,	illī,	illī,	D. Illīs,	illīs,	illīs,
A. Illum,	illam,	illūđ,	A. Illōs,	illās,	illā,
V. Illē,	illā,	illūđ,	V. Illī,	illæ,	illā,
A. Illō,	illā,	illō.	A. Illīs,	illīs,	illīs.

Ipse, he, himself; and *iste*, he, or that one, are declined like *ille*; only *ipse* has *ipsum* where *ille* has *illud*.

Hic, hæc, hoc, this.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. Hic,	hæc,	hōc,	N. Hī,	hæ,	hæc,
G. Hūjus,	hūjus,	hūjus,	G. Hōrum,	hārum,	hōrum,
D. Huic,	huic,	huic,	D. Hīs,	hīs,	hīs,
A. Hunc,	hanc,	hōc,	A. Hōs,	hās,	hæc,
V. Hic,	hæc,	hōc,	V. Hī,	hæ,	hæc,
A. Hōc,	hāc,	hōc.	A. Hīs,	hīs,	hīs.

Note.—*Hic* is the demonstrative of the first person, and *iste* of the second. Thus, *Hic liber*, "This book of mine." *Iste liber*, "That book of yours." *Ille* refers to some third person, either absent, or not immediately connected in conversation with the person who speaks.

Is, ea, id, he, she, it, or that.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. Is,	eā,	īđ,	N. Iī,	eæ,	eā,
G. Ejus,	ējus,	ējus,	G. Eōrum,	eārum,	eōrum,
D. Eī,	eī,	eī,	D. Iīs, or eīs, &c.		
A. Eum,	eam,	īđ,	A. Eōs,	eās,	eā,
V. —	—	—	V. —	—	—
A. Eō,	eā,	eō.	A. Iīs, or eīs, &c.		

Quis or qui, quæ, quod or quid? who? what?

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. Quis or qui,	quæ,	quod,	N. Qui,	quæ,	quæ,
		or quid,	G. Quorum,	quarum,	
G. Cujus,	cujus,	cujus,			quorum,
D. Cui,	cui,	cui,	D. Queis, or quibus, &c.		
A. Quem,	quam,	quod	A. Quos,	quas,	quæ,
		or quid,	V. _____,	_____,	_____,
V. _____,	_____,	_____,	A. Queis, or quibus, &c.		
A. Quô,	quâ,	quô.			

Quis is sometimes used indefinitely for *aliquis*. It has two forms for the masculine and neuter; *quis* and *qui*, *quod* and *quid*. The best writers use *quod* as an adjective agreeing with a substantive, and *quid* as a substantive governing the genitive.—Thus, *quod facinus commisit?* “what offence has he committed?”—But *quid facinoris commisit?*

Qui, quæ, quod, who, which, that.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. Qui,	quæ,	quod,	N. Qui,	quæ,	quæ,
G. Cujus,	cujus,	cujus,	G. Quorum,	quarum,	
D. Cui,	cui,	cui,			quorum,
A. Quem,	quam,	quod,	D. Queis, or quibus, &c.		
V. _____,	_____,	_____,	A. Quos,	quas,	quæ,
A. Quô,	quâ,	quô.	V. _____,	_____,	_____,
			A. Queis, or quibus, &c.		

Meus, my or mine; *tuus*, thy or thine; *suus*, his own, her own, its own, their own; are declined like *bonus*; and *noster*, our, *vester*, your, like *pulcher*.

Nostras, of our country; *vestras*, of your country; *cujas*, of what or which country, are declined like adjectives of one termination; thus, *nostras*, *as*, *as*, gen. *nostratis*, &c.

To the adjective pronouns are also added the following words, which answer to the question *who?*

Alius, another.
Ullus, any one.
Nullus, no one.

Uter, which of two.
Alter, one of two.
Neuter, neither of two.

These are declined like *bonus*, only they have their genitive sing. in *ius*, and their dative in *i*. *Alius* has *aliud* in the neut. of the nom. acc. and voc. sing.

The adjectives *sōlus*, alone; *tōtus*, whole, are declined after the same manner.

COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are compounded variously.

1. With other pronouns; as, *isthic*, *isthæc*, *isthoc*, *isthuc*, or *istuc*, of *iste*, and *hic*, so *illic*, of *ille* and *hic*.

2. With some other part of speech; as, *hujusmodi*, *cujusmodi*, &c.; *mecum*, *tecum*, *quibuscum*, &c.

3. With enclitics; as, *egomet*, *tute*, *hicce*.

Idem, the same, compounded of *is* and *dem*, is declined like the simple pronoun *is*, except that *m* before *d* is changed into *n*, in the accusative singular, and genitive plural.

The pronouns most frequently compounded are *quis* and *qui*.

The compounds of *quis*, in which it is put first, are—

Quisnam,	quænam,	quodnam,	or quidnam,	who?
Quispiam,	quæpiam,	quodpiam,	or quidpiam,	any one;
Quisquam,	quæquam,	quodquam,	or quidquam,	any one;
Quisque,	quæque,	quodque,	or quidque,	every one;
Quisquis,	———,	quidquid,	or quicquid,	whosoever.

The compounds of *quis*, in which it is put last, have *qua* in the nom. sing. fem., and in the nom. and acc. plur. neut. They are the following:—

Aliquis,	aliqua,	aliquod,	or aliquid,	some;
Ecquis,	ecqua,	ecquod,	or ecquid,	who?
Si quis,	si qua,	si quod,	or si quid,	if any;
Ne quis,	ne qua,	ne quod,	or ne quid,	lest any;
Num quis,	num qua,	num quod,	or numquid,	whether any.

The compounds which have *quis* in the middle, are, *ecquisnam*, who? *unusquisque*, gen.; *uniuscujusque*, every one.

The compounds of *qui* are:—

Quicumque,	quæcunque,	quodcunque,		<i>whosoever;</i>
Quidam,	quædam,	quoddam,	<i>or quiddam,</i>	<i>some;</i>
Quilibet,	quælibet,	quodlibet,	<i>or quidlibet,</i>	{ <i>any one,</i> <i>whom you</i> <i>please.</i>
Quivis,	quævis,	quodvis,	<i>or quidvis,</i>	

The compounds of *uter* are *utervis* and *uterlibet*, which of the two you please; *alteruter*, gen. *alteriusutrius*, the one or the other.

LESSON ON PRONOUNS.*

RULES.

The prepositions *ad*, *apud*, *ante*, &c. govern the accusative.

The prepositions *a*, *ab*, *abs*, &c. govern the ablative.

The prepositions *in*, *sub*, *super*, and *subter*, govern the accusative, when motion to a place is signified; but when motion or rest in a place is signified, *in* and *sub* govern the ablative, *super* and *subter* either the accusative or ablative.

The relative *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.

The verb agrees with its subject in number and person.

Ille vir. Is locus. Idem puer. Meus carus filius. Iste turpissimus homo. Id triste negotium. Tuus inclytus pater. Vester bonus amicus. Gloria hujus victoriæ. Ejus contentionis causa. Uter nostrum? Neuter horum. Quis vestrum? Aliquis philosophorum. Nostrates philosophi. Vir qui. Fœmina quæ. Negotium quod. Apud me. Inter nos. Coram te. In illis locis. Pro nostra patria. Per hanc dextram. Pro hac vice. Ob has ipsas

* The pupil should here commit to memory the Indicative Mood of the verb *Sum*, as several tenses of it occur in this lesson.

causas. Quisque pro se. Liber juxta te. Ab iisdem du-
cibus. Per eorum fines.

In me est nulla mora. Ille est auctor belli. Ero tecum
ad breve tempus. Ex foveis quæ erant inter duas vias.
Frater tuus erit mecum. Præter copias quæ erant trans
Rhodanum. Quis est iste tantus casus? Hoc est idem
quod illud (est). Cujas es tu? Sum Numida.

VERB.

The verb expresses what is affirmed of any person or
thing.

Verbs are divided, according to their signification, into
Active, *Passive*, and *Neuter*.

Active verbs express action, and are either *Transitive* or
Intransitive.

Transitive verbs represent the action as passing over to
an object; as *amo te*, I love thee.

Intransitive verbs represent the action as confined within
the agent; as *curro*, I run.

Passive verbs express the receiving of an action; as
amor, I am loved.

Neuter verbs express either simple existence, or existence
in a particular state; as *sum*, I am; *dormio*, I sleep.

There are some verbs in Latin which, with a passive
form, take an active or neuter signification. They are
called *Deponent* verbs, and resemble, in some respects, the
Middle Verbs in Greek.

A few which are called *Neuter Passives* have a passive
form in the perfect, but follow the active form in the other
tenses.

The verb is varied or declined by *Voices*, *Moods*,
Tenses, *Numbers*, and *Persons*.

There are two voices; *Active* and *Passive*.

The moods are four; *Indicative*, *Subjunctive*, *Imperative*,
and *Infinitive*.

The tenses are seven; *Present*, *Imperfect*, *Aorist*, *Per-*

fect, Pluperfect, First Future, and Second Future. The Aorist and Perfect have the same form.

The numbers are two ; *Singular and Plural.*

The persons are three ; *First, Second, and Third.*

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.

There are in Latin four conjugations, or modes of forming the tenses of the verb. The oldest of these, and that from which the others are derived, is the *Stem Conjugation*, commonly known as the *Third*. It is characterized by *e* short in the penult of the infinitive. The other three are formed by contraction from this, and take their names from the prominent vowel.

The *æ* Conjugation, commonly called the *Second*, has *e* long in the penult of the infinitive.

The *ā* Conjugation, otherwise called the *First*, has *a* long.

The *i* Conjugation, otherwise the *Fourth*, has *i* long.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

There are four *principal parts* of the verb, from which all the others are formed, viz. the *Present Indicative*, the *Present Infinitive*, the *Perfect Indicative*, and the *Supine*. These principal parts regularly end thus :

	<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
<i>Stem conjugation,</i>	<i>o,</i>	<i>ēre,</i>	<i>i,</i>	<i>tum,</i>
<i>E conjugation,</i>	<i>eo,</i>	<i>ēre,</i>	<i>ui,</i>	<i>itum,</i>
<i>A conjugation,</i>	<i>o,</i>	<i>āre,</i>	<i>āvi,</i>	<i>ātum,</i>
<i>I conjugation,</i>	<i>io,</i>	<i>ire,</i>	<i>ivi,</i>	<i>itum.</i>

From the present indicative are derived,

1. The present subjunctive ; 2. The imperfect indicative ; 3. The first future ; thus—

	<i>Stem conj.</i>	<i>E conj.</i>	<i>A conj.</i>	<i>I conj.</i>
<i>Pres. ind.</i>	<i>Lĕg-o,</i>	<i>Mōn-eo,</i>	<i>Am-o,</i>	<i>Aud-io,</i>
<i>Pres. subj.</i>	<i>Lĕg-am,</i>	<i>Mōn-eam,</i>	<i>Am-em,</i>	<i>Aud-iam,</i>
<i>Imp. ind.</i>	<i>Lĕg-ēbam,</i>	<i>Mōn-ēbam,</i>	<i>Am-ābam,</i>	<i>Aud-iēbam,</i>
<i>1st fut. ind.</i>	<i>Lĕg-am,</i>	<i>Mōn-ēbo,</i>	<i>Am-ābo,</i>	<i>Aud-iam.</i>

From the present infinitive are derived,

1. The imperative ; 2. The imperfect subjunctive ; thus :

	<i>Stem conj.</i>	<i>E conj.</i>	<i>A conj.</i>	<i>I conj.</i>
<i>Pres. inf.</i>	Lĕg-ĕre,	Mōn-ĕre,	Am-āre,	Aud-ire,
<i>Imper.</i>	Lĕg-e,	Mōn-e,	Am-ā,	Aud-i,
<i>Imp. subj.</i>	Lĕg-ĕrem.	Mōn-ĕrem.	Am-ārem.	Aud-irem.

From the perfect indicative are derived,

1. The perfect infinitive ; 2. The pluperfect subjunctive ; 3. The perfect subjunctive ; 4. The pluperfect indicative ; 5. The second future ; thus :

	<i>Stem conj.</i>	<i>E conj.</i>	<i>A conj.</i>	<i>I conj.</i>
<i>Perf. ind.</i>	Lĕg-i,	Mōn-ui,	Am-āvi,	Aud-īvi,
<i>Perf. inf.</i>	Lĕg-isse,	Mōn-uisse,	Am-āvisse,	Aud-īvisse,
<i>Plup. subj.</i>	Lĕg-issem,	Mōn-uissem,	Am-āvissem,	Aud-īvissem,
<i>Perf. subj.</i>	Lĕg-ĕrim,	Mōn-uĕrim,	Am-āvĕrim,	Aud-ivĕrim,
<i>Plup. ind.</i>	Lĕg-ĕram,	Mōn-uĕram,	Am-āvĕram,	Aud-ivĕram,
<i>Sec. fut.</i>	Lĕg-ĕro.	Mōn-uĕro.	Am-āvĕro.	Aud-ivĕro.

From the supine are formed,

1. The perfect passive participle ; 2. The future active participle ; thus :—

	<i>Stem conj.</i>	<i>E conj.</i>	<i>A conj.</i>	<i>I conj.</i>
<i>Sup.</i>	Lect-um,	Mōnīt-um,	Amāt-um,	Audīt-um,
<i>Perf. pass. part.</i>	Lect-us,	Mōnīt-us,	Amāt-us,	Audīt-us,
<i>Fut. act. part.</i>	Lect-ūrus.	Mōnīt-ūrus.	Amāt-ūrus.	Audīt-ūrus.

The *present active participle* ends in *ens* in the *stem* and *e* conjugations, in *ans* in the *a* conjugation, and in *iens* in the *i* conjugation. From this is derived the passive participle in *dus*, by changing *ns* into *ndus* ; and from that is formed the gerund.

The *preterite* tenses of the passive voice (i. e. the perfect and those derived from it), are formed by joining the perfect passive participle with some part of the auxiliary verb *sum*. The other tenses are derived from the corresponding tenses of the active voice.

The irregular neuter verb **SUM** is thus conjugated :—

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
Sum,	esse,	fui, <i>to be</i> .

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *am.*¹

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Sum, <i>I am,</i>	Sūmus, <i>we are,</i>
2. Es, <i>thou art,</i>	Estis, <i>ye are,</i>
3. Est, <i>he is ;</i>	Sunt, <i>they are.</i>

IMPERFECT, *was* (State of being going on).

1. Eram, <i>I was,</i>	Erāmus, <i>we were,</i>
2. Eras, <i>thou wast,</i>	Erātis, <i>ye were,</i>
3. Erat, <i>he was ;</i>	Erant, <i>they were.</i>

AORIST, *was* (Past time indefinite).

1. Fui, <i>I was,</i>	Fuīmus, <i>we were,</i>
2. Fuisti, <i>thou wast,</i>	Fuistis, <i>ye were,</i>
3. Fuit, <i>he was ;</i>	Fuērunt, <i>or fuēre, they were.</i>

PERFECT, *have been.*

1. Fui, <i>I have been,</i>	Fuīmus, <i>we have been,</i>
2. Fuisti, <i>thou hast been,</i>	Fuistis, <i>ye have been,</i>
3. Fuit, <i>he has been ;</i>	Fuērunt, <i>or fuēre, they have been.</i>

PLUPERFECT, *had been.*

1. Fuēram, <i>I had been,</i>	Fuērāmus, <i>we had been,</i>
2. Fuēras, <i>thou hadst been,</i>	Fuērātis, <i>ye had been,</i>
3. Fuērat, <i>he had been ;</i>	Fuērant, <i>they had been.</i>

FIRST FUTURE, *shall or will be.*

1. Ero, <i>I will be,</i>	Erīmus, <i>we will be,</i>
2. Eris, <i>thou wilt be,</i>	Erītis, <i>ye will be,</i>
3. Erit, <i>he will be ;</i>	Erunt, <i>they will be.</i>

SECOND FUTURE, *shall or will have been.*

1. Fuëro, *I will have been,* Fuërimus, *we will have been,*
2. Fuëris, *thou wilt have been,* Fuëritis, *ye will have been,*
3. Fuërit, *he will have been;* Fuërint, *they will have been.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *may be.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Sim, <i>I may be,</i> | Simus, <i>we may be,</i> |
| 2. Sis, <i>thou mayest be,</i> | Sitis, <i>ye may be,</i> |
| 3. Sit, <i>he may be;</i> | Sint, <i>they may be.</i> |

IMPERFECT, *might be.*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Essem, <i>I might be,</i> | Essëmus, <i>we might be,</i> |
| 2. Essës, <i>thou mightest be,</i> | Essëtis, <i>ye might be,</i> |
| 3. Esset, <i>he might be;</i> | Essent, <i>they might be.</i> |

PERFECT, *may have been.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Fuërim, <i>I may have been,</i> | Fuërimus, <i>we may have been,</i> |
| 2. Fuëris, <i>thou mayest have</i> | Fuëritis, <i>ye may have been,</i> |
| <i>been,</i> | |
| 3. Fuërit, <i>he may have been;</i> | Fuërint, <i>they may have been.</i> |

PLUPERFECT, *might have been.*

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Fuissem, <i>I might have</i> | Fuissëmus, <i>we might have</i> |
| <i>been,</i> | <i>been,</i> |
| 2. Fuissës, <i>thou mightest</i> | Fuissëtis, <i>ye might have been,</i> |
| <i>have been,</i> | |
| 3. Fuisset, <i>he might have</i> | Fuissent, <i>they might have</i> |
| <i>been;</i> | <i>been.</i> |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2. Es, <i>or esto, be thou,</i> | Estë, <i>or estôtë, be ye,</i> |
| 3. Esto, <i>let him be;</i> | Sunto, <i>let them be.</i> |

II. INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT,	Esse, <i>to be.</i>
PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT,	Fuisse, <i>to have been.</i>
FIRST FUTURE,	Esse futūrus, <i>to be about to be.</i>
SECOND FUTURE,	Fuisse futūrus, <i>to have been about to be.</i>
PARTICIPLE. FUTURE,	Futūrus, a, um, <i>about to be.</i>

LESSON ON SUM.

RULES.

The verb agrees with its subject in number and person.

Any verb may have the same case *after* as *before* it, when both words refer to the same person or thing.

If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative is the subject of the verb; but if a nominative intervene, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other word in the sentence.

Sum, taken for *habeo* (*to have*), governs the dative.

Sum, taken for *affero* (*to bring*), governs two datives.

The compounds of *sum*, except *possum*, govern the dative.

Ego sum discipulus. Tu es bonus puer. Pax est jucunda. Vita est brevis. Mors est certa. Nulla potentia est longa. Honor est præmium virtutis. Senes sunt cauti. Ira est initium insanis. Quis musicus est hic? Quæ mulieres sunt eæ? Quæ negotia erant illa? Ille erat vir honestus. Lex fuit pernicioſa. Isti fuerunt improbi homines. Hæc est domus quæ fuit deserta. Hoc est negotium quod fuit perfectum. Urbs fuerat in maximo periculo. Puer qui est studiosus erit doctus. Boni erunt beati. Ille fuerit lætus. Pueri sint callidi. Hæ puellæ sunt formosæ; illæ amabiles. Res humanæ sunt fragiles et caducæ. Iustitia est domina et regina virtutum. Esto perpetua. Estote

vos fortes. Libri multi sunt mihi. Eadem mens est mihi, eadem tibi. Liber deest mihi. Præfuit exercitui. Ad fuit precibus. Est mihi voluptati. Est tibi exemplo. Vox populi est vox Dei. Salus populi est suprema lex. Dum anima est, spes est. In vino est veritas.

STEM CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
Lēgo,	lēgēre,	lēgi,	lectum, <i>To read.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *read.*

<i>Singular.</i>	1. Lēg-o,	<i>I read,</i>
	2. Leg-is,	<i>Thou readest,</i>
	3. Leg-it,	<i>He reads ;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	1. Leg-imus,	<i>We read,</i>
	2. Leg-itis,	<i>Ye read,</i>
	3. Leg-unt,	<i>They read.</i>

IMPERFECT, *was reading.* (Action going on.)

<i>Singular.</i>	1. Lēg-ēbam,	<i>I was reading,</i>
	2. Leg-ēbas,	<i>Thou wast reading,</i>
	3. Leg-ēbat,	<i>He was reading ;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	1. Leg-ēbāmus,	<i>We were reading,</i>
	2. Leg-ēbātis,	<i>Ye were reading,</i>
	3. Leg-ēbant,	<i>They were reading.</i>

AORIST, *read, or did read.* (Past time indefinite.)

<i>Singular.</i>	1. Lēg-i,	<i>I read,</i>
	2. Leg-isti,	<i>Thou didst read,</i>
	3. Leg-it,	<i>He read ;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	1. Lēg-īmua,	<i>We read,</i>
	2. Leg-istis,	<i>Ye read,</i>
	3. Leg-ērunt, or ēre,	<i>They read.</i>

PERFECT, have read.

<i>Singular.</i>	1. Lēg-i,	<i>I have read,</i>
	2. Leg-isti,	<i>Thou hast read,</i>
	3. Leg-it,	<i>He has read ;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	1. Leg-imus,	<i>We have read,</i>
	2. Leg-istis,	<i>Ye have read,</i>
	3. Leg-ērunt, or ēre,	<i>They have read.</i>

PLUPERFECT, had read.

<i>Singular.</i>	1. Lēg-eram,	<i>I had read,</i>
	2. Leg-eras,	<i>Thou hadst read,</i>
	3. Leg-erat,	<i>He had read ;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	1. Leg-erāmus,	<i>We had read,</i>
	2. Leg-erātis,	<i>Ye had read,</i>
	3. Leg-erant,	<i>They had read.</i>

FIRST FUTURE, shall, or will read.

<i>Singular.</i>	1. Lēg-am,	<i>I will read,</i>
	2. Leg-es,	<i>Thou wilt read,</i>
	3. Leg-et,	<i>He will read ;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	1. Leg-ēmus,	<i>We will read,</i>
	2. Leg-ētis,	<i>Ye will read,</i>
	3. Leg-ent,	<i>They will read.</i>

SECOND FUTURE, shall, or will have read.

<i>Singular.</i>	1. Lēg-ero,	<i>I will have read,</i>
	2. Leg-eris,	<i>Thou wilt have read,</i>
	3. Leg-erit,	<i>He will have read</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	1. Leg-erimus,	<i>We will have read,</i>
	2. Leg-eritis,	<i>Ye will have read,</i>
	3. Leg-erint,	<i>They will have read.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *may read.*

<i>Singular.</i>	1. Lēg-am,	<i>I may read,</i>
	2. Leg-as,	<i>Thou mayest read,</i>
	3. Leg-at,	<i>He may read ;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	1. Leg-āmus,	<i>We may read,</i>
	2. Leg-ātis,	<i>Ye may read,</i>
	3. Leg-ant,	<i>They may read.</i>

IMPERFECT, *might read.*

<i>Singular.</i>	1. Lēg-ērem,	<i>I might read,</i>
	2. Leg-ēres,	<i>Thou mightest read,</i>
	3. Leg-ēret,	<i>He might read ;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	1. Leg-ērēmus,	<i>We might read,</i>
	2. Leg-ērētis,	<i>Ye might read,</i>
	3. Leg-ērent,	<i>They might read.</i>

PERFECT, *may have read.*

<i>Singular.</i>	1. Lēg-ērim,	<i>I may have read,</i>
	2. Leg-ēris,	<i>Thou mayest have read,</i>
	3. Leg-ērit,	<i>He may have read ;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	1. Leg-ērīmus,	<i>We may have read,</i>
	2. Leg-ērītis,	<i>Ye may have read,</i>
	3. Leg-ērint,	<i>They may have read.</i>

PLUPERFECT, *might have read.*

<i>Singular.</i>	1. Lēg-issem,	<i>I might have read,</i>
	2. Leg-isses,	<i>Thou mightest have read,</i>
	3. Leg-isset,	<i>He might have read ;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	1. Leg-issēmus,	<i>We might have read,</i>
	2. Leg-issētis,	<i>Ye might have read.</i>
	3. Leg-issent,	<i>They might have read.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Singular.</i>	2. Lēg-e or īto,	<i>Read thou,</i>
	3. Leg-īto,	<i>Let him read ;</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	2. Leg-ite or itōte,	<i>Read ye,</i>
	3. Leg-unto,	<i>Let them read.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT,	{	Lēg-ōre,	<i>To read,</i>
PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT,		Lēg-isse,	<i>To have read,</i>
FIRST FUTURE,		Esse lectūrus,	<i>To be about to read.</i>
SECOND FUTURE,		Fuisse lectūrus,	<i>To have been about to read.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT,	Lēg-ens,	<i>Reading,</i>
FUTURE,	Lectūrus, a, um,	<i>About to read.</i>

GERUNDS.

<i>Nom.</i> Lēg-endum,	<i>Reading,</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Leg-endi,	<i>Of reading,</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Leg-endo,	<i>To reading,</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Leg-endum,	<i>Reading,</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Leg-endo,	<i>By reading.</i>

SUPINES.

<i>Former,</i> Lec-tum,	<i>To read.</i>
<i>Latter,</i> Lec-tu,	<i>To read, or to be read.</i>

LESSON ON THE STEM CONJUGATION, ACTIVE VOICE.

RULES.

Verbs of a transitive signification govern the accusative.
The infinitive mood has an accusative before it.

Ego lego. Tu dicis. Illi scribunt. Labor vincit. Tempus fugit. Rex regebat. Umbrae cadebant. Musae cecinerunt. Hostes vicerant. Cervi fugiunt lupum. Crocodilus ova pavit. Caesar dimisit concilium. Boni colunt virtutem.

Cato interfecit se. Ventus egit nubes. Deus reget mundum. Puellæ carpebant flores. Illa incedit regina. Ego scripseram literas. Illi miserant nuncium. Accepero tuam epistolam. Agricola colet agrum. Atræ nubes condiderunt lunam. Amor tegit crimina. Res præter opinionem cecidit. Cicero dixit optime omnium. Philippus rex Macedonum Athenienses vicerat. Metellus primus elephantos duxit in triumpho. Ille fortis est qui vincit se. Deus, quem pii colunt, est æternus. Xerxes ex Græcia aufugit cum paucissimis militibus.

Ne te offendat veritas. Non legerim tuam epistolam. Ego dixissem multa. Jungite dexteras. Ne repellite salubria consilia. Dicit me scribere. Dixit se scripsisse literas.

STEM CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Part.
Lēgor,	lēgi,	lectus, <i>To be read.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *am read.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Leg-or,	<i>I am read,</i>
	2. Leg-ëris or ëre,	<i>Thou art read,</i>
	3. Leg-itur,	<i>He is read;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Leg-īmur,	<i>We are read,</i>
	2. Leg-īmīni,	<i>Ye are read,</i>
	3. Leg-untur,	<i>They are read.</i>

IMPERFECT, *was read* (*Was being read*).

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Leg-ēbar,	<i>I was read,</i>
	2. Leg-ebāris or ebāre,	<i>Thou wast read,</i>
	3. Leg-ebātur,	<i>He was read;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Leg-ebāmur,	<i>We were read,</i>
	2. Leg-ebamīni,	<i>Ye were read,</i>
	3. Leg-ebantur,	<i>They were read.</i>

AORIST, *was read* (Past time indefinite).

Sing.	1. Lectus sum or fui,	<i>I was read,</i>
	2. Lectus es or fuisti,	<i>Thou wast read,</i>
	3. Lectus est or fuit,	<i>He was read;</i>
Plur.	1. Lecti sumus or fuimus,	<i>We were read,</i>
	2. Lecti estis or fuistis,	<i>Ye were read,</i>
	3. Lecti sunt or fuērunt or fuēre,	<i>They were read.</i>

PERFECT, *have been read.*

Sing.	1. Lectus sum or fui,	<i>I have been read,</i>
	2. Lectus es or fuisti,	<i>Thou hast been read,</i>
	3. Lectus est or fuit,	<i>He has been read;</i>
Plur.	1. Lecti sumus or fuimus,	<i>We have been read,</i>
	2. Lecti estis or fuistis.	<i>Ye have been read,</i>
	3. Lecti sunt or fuērunt or fuēre,	<i>They have been read.</i>

PLUPERFECT, *had been read.*

Sing.	1. Lectus eram or fuēram,	<i>I had been read,</i>
	2. Lectus eras or fuēras,	<i>Thou hadst been read,</i>
	3. Lectus erat or fuērat,	<i>He had been read;</i>
Plur.	1. Lecti erāmus or fuerāmus,	<i>We had been read,</i>
	2. Lecti erātis or fuerātis,	<i>Ye had been read,</i>
	3. Lecti erant or fuērant,	<i>They had been read.</i>

FIRST FUTURE, *shall, or will be read.*

Sing.	1. Leg-ar,	<i>I will be read,</i>
	2. Leg-āris or-ēre,	<i>Thou wilt be read,</i>
	3. Leg-ētur,	<i>He will be read ;</i>
Plur.	1. Leg-ēmur,	<i>We will be read,</i>
	2. Leg-emīni,	<i>Ye will be read,</i>
	3. Leg-entur,	<i>They will be read.</i>

SECOND FUTURE, *shall, or will have been read.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Lectus fuëro,	<i>I will have been read,</i>
2. Lectus fuëris,	<i>Thou wilt have been read,</i>
3. Lectus fuërit,	<i>He will have been read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Lecti fuerimus,	<i>We will have been read,</i>
2. Lecti fueritis,	<i>Ye will have been read,</i>
3. Lecti fuërint,	<i>They will have been read.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *may be read.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Leg-ar,	<i>I may be read,</i>
2. Leg-aris or-äre,	<i>Thou mayest be read,</i>
3. Leg-atur,	<i>He may be read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Leg-amur,	<i>We may be read,</i>
2. Leg-amini,	<i>Ye may be read,</i>
3. Leg-antur,	<i>They may be read.</i>

IMPERFECT, *might be read.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Leg-ërer,	<i>I might be read,</i>
2. Leg-erëris or-ëre,	<i>Thou mightest be read,</i>
3. Leg-erëtur,	<i>He might be read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Leg-erëmur,	<i>We might be read,</i>
2. Leg-eremini,	<i>Ye might be read,</i>
3. Leg-erentur,	<i>They might be read.</i>

PERFECT, *may have been read.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Lectus sim or fuërim,	<i>I may have been read,</i>
2. Lectus sis or fuëris,	<i>Thou mayest have been read,</i>
3. Lectus sit or fuërit.	<i>He may have been read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Lecti simus or fuerimus,	<i>We may have been read,</i>
2. Lecti sitis or fueritis,	<i>Ye may have been read,</i>
3. Lecti sint or fuërint,	<i>They may have been read.</i>

PLUPERFECT, *might have been read.*

- Sing.* 1. Lectus essem or fuisset, *I might have been read,*
 2. Lectus esses or fuisses, *Thou mightest have been read,*
 3. Lectus esset or fuisset, *He might have been read;*
Plur. 1. Lecti essēmus or fuissēmus, *We might have been read,*
 2. Lecti essētis or fuissētis, *Ye might have been read,*
 3. Lecti essent or fuissent, *They might have been read.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Sing.* 2. Leg-ěre or-itor, *Be thou read,*
 3. Leg-itor, *Let him be read;*
Plur. 2. Leg-imini, *Be ye read,*
 3. Leg-untor, *Let them be read.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- PRESENT AND IMPERFECT, Lēg-i, *To be read,*
 PERFECT AND PLUPERF., Esse or
 fuisse lectus, *To have been read,*
 FUTURE, Lectum iri, *To be about to be read.*

PARTICIPLES.

- PERFECT, Lectus,-a,-um, *Read,*
 GERUNDIVE, Leg-endus,-a,-um, *To be read.*

LESSON ON THE STEM CONJUGATION, PASSIVE VOICE.

RULE.

One verb governs another in the infinitive mood.

Ego cingor. Tu regeris. Nos ducimur. Ille tegebatur. Libri emebantur. Nuntius missus est. Flores carpti

sunt. Carmina scripta erant. Illi jangebantur. Urbes capiuntur. Consumitur ferrum. Hostes vincebantur. Milites interfecti sunt. Fabulæ scriptæ erant. Equus in prælium agitur. Ignavi pueri cædentur. Ego non victus fuero. Boni auctores legentur. Mali auctores negligentur. Cælum supra nubes extenditur. Regulus in Africa victus est. Leges epistolam quæ accepta est. Cicero pater patriæ dictus est. Omnis Gallia est divisa in partes tres. Multi agni a lupis cæsi sunt.

Nos credamur. Pons rescinderetur. Flores collecti sint. Horrida bella gererentur. Totum oppidum incensum esset. Oves a feris petiti sint. Hostes a Cæsare repulsi essent. Clauditor porta. Fures capiuntur. Longa vita a te agitor. Miles dicitur interfectus esse. Omnes agri dividuntur. Exercitus dicitur in Galliam duci.

E CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
Mōneo,	Mōnēre,	Mōnui,	Mōnitum, <i>To advise.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *advise.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mōn-eo,	<i>I advise,</i>
2. Mon-es,	<i>Thou advisest,</i>
3. Mon-et,	<i>He advises;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-ēmus,	<i>We advise,</i>
2. Mon-ētis,	<i>Ye advise,</i>
3. Mon-ent,	<i>They advise.</i>

IMPERFECT, *was advising.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mōn-ēbam,	<i>I was advising,</i>
2. Mon-ēbas,	<i>Thou wast advising,</i>
3. Mon-ēbat,	<i>He was advising;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-ēbāmus,	<i>We were advising,</i>
2. Mon-ēbātis,	<i>Ye were advising,</i>
3. Mon-ēbānt,	<i>They were advising.</i>

AORIST, *advised.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1.	Mōn-ui,	<i>I advised,</i>
2.	Mon-uisti,	<i>Thou didst advise,</i>
3.	Mon-uit,	<i>He advised;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1.	Mon-uīmus,	<i>We advised,</i>
2.	Mon-uistis,	<i>Ye advised,</i>
3.	Mon-uērunt or uēre,	<i>They advised.</i>

PERFECT, *have advised.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1.	Mōn-ui,	<i>I have advised,</i>
2.	Mon-uisti,	<i>Thou hast advised,</i>
3.	Mon-uit,	<i>He has advised;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1.	Mon-uīmus,	<i>We have advised,</i>
2.	Mon-uistis,	<i>Ye have advised,</i>
3.	Mon-uērunt or uēre,	<i>They have advised.</i>

PLUPERFECT, *had advised.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1.	Mōn-uēram,	<i>I had advised,</i>
2.	Mon-uēras,	<i>Thou hadst advised,</i>
3.	Mon-uērat,	<i>He had advised ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1.	Mon-uērāmus,	<i>We had advised,</i>
2.	Mon-uērātis,	<i>Ye had advised,</i>
3.	Mon-uērant,	<i>They had advised.</i>

FIRST FUTURE, *shall, or will advise.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1.	Mōn-ēbo,	<i>I will advise,</i>
2.	Mon-ēbis,	<i>Thou wilt advise,</i>
3.	Mon-ēbit,	<i>He will advise ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1.	Mon-ēbīmus,	<i>We will advise,</i>
2.	Mon-ēbītis,	<i>Ye will advise,</i>
3.	Mon-ēbunt,	<i>They will advise.</i>

SECOND FUTURE, *shall, or will have advised.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1.	Mōn-uēro,	<i>I will have advised,</i>
2.	Mon-uēris,	<i>Thou wilt have advised,</i>
3.	Mon-uērit,	<i>He will have advised ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1.	Mon-uērīmus,	<i>We will have advised,</i>
2.	Mon-uērītis,	<i>Ye will have advised,</i>
3.	Mon-uērint,	<i>They will have advised.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *may advise.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mōn-eam,	<i>I may advise,</i>
2. Mon-eas,	<i>Thou mayest advise,</i>
3. Mon-eat,	<i>He may advise ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-eāmus,	<i>We may advise,</i>
2. Mon-eātis,	<i>Ye may advise,</i>
3. Mon-eant,	<i>They may advise.</i>

IMPERFECT, *might advise.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mōn-ērem,	<i>I might advise,</i>
2. Mon-ēres,	<i>Thou mightest advise,</i>
3. Mon-ēret,	<i>He might advise ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-ērēmus,	<i>We might advise,</i>
2. Mon-ērētis,	<i>Ye might advise,</i>
3. Mon-ērent,	<i>They might advise.</i>

PERFECT, *may have advised.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mōn-uērim,	<i>I may have advised,</i>
2. Mon uēris,	<i>Thou mayest have advised,</i>
3. Mon-uērit,	<i>He may have advised ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-uērīmus,	<i>We may have advised,</i>
2. Mon-uērītis,	<i>Ye may have advised,</i>
3. Mon-uērint,	<i>They may have advised.</i>

PLUPERFECT, *might have advised.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mōn-uissem,	<i>I might have advised,</i>
2. Mon-uisses,	<i>Thou mightest have advised,</i>
3. Mon-uisset,	<i>He might have advised ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-uissēmus,	<i>We might have advised,</i>
2. Mon-uissētis,	<i>Ye might have advised,</i>
3. Mon-uissent,	<i>They might have advised.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Sing.</i> 2. Mön-e or-ēto,	<i>Advise thou,</i>
3. Mon-ēto,	<i>Let him advise ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 2. Mon-ēte or-ētōte,	<i>Advise ye,</i>
3. Mon-ento,	<i>Let them advise.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES. AND IMP. Mön-ēre,	<i>To advise,</i>
PERF. AND PLUP. Mon-uisse,	<i>To have advised,</i>
FIRST FUT. Esse-mon- itūrus,	<i>To be about to advise,</i>
SECOND FUT. Fuisse mon- itūrus,	<i>To have been about to advise.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. AND IMP. Mön-ens,	<i>Advising,</i>
FUTURE, Mon-itūrus, a, um,	<i>About to advise.</i>

GERUNDS.

<i>Nom.</i> Mön-endum,	<i>Advising,</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Mon-endi,	<i>Of advising,</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Mon-endo,	<i>To advising,</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Mon-endum,	<i>Advising,</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Mon-endo,	<i>By advising.</i>

SUPINES.

<i>Former,</i> Mön-itum,	<i>To advise.</i>
<i>Latter,</i> Mon-itu,	<i>To advise, or to be advised.</i>

LESSON ON THE E CONJUGATION, ACTIVE VOICE.

RULES.

Nouns, signifying the time *when*, are put in the ablative ; those, *how long*, in the accusative, sometimes in the ablative.

Nouns, signifying the *instrument, cause, means, or manner*, are put in the ablative.

Habeo librum. Tenet locum. Docebat puerum. Tenuerunt cursum. Milites viderunt hostem. Cæsar habebat magnum exercitum. Illi floruerant. Arbor fronduerit. Canis arcebit fures. Tu moneas. Sol luceat. Vos mulceretis. Ille maneat mecum. Illi pranderent. Periculum imminuerit. Illi tacuerint longum tempus. Ille mansisset totum diem. Tacete vos. Non debemus temere spondere. Dicit se mansurum esse. Si tacuisses salvus esses. Omnes debent cohibere iram. Gaudeo te adesse. Navis tenuit cursum. Magna pericula imminebant. Nulla habemus arma contra mortem. Mures aliquando habuerunt consilium. Quondam culex in cornu tauri consedit. Post Numæ mortem Tullus Hostilius obtinuit regnum. Servi parent propter metum, boni propter officium. Canis jacebat in præsepi, bovesque a pabulo arcebat. Cyrus omnium in exercitu suo militum nomina tenebat. Virtutis amor nos ab injuria prohibere debet. Mulier quædam habebat gallinam quæ quotidie ovum pariebat aureum.

E CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE..

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Part.
Mōn-eor,	Mōnēri,	Mōnītus, <i>To be advised.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *am advised.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mōn-eor,	<i>I am advised,</i>
2. Mon-ēris <i>or</i> -ēre,	<i>Thou art advised,</i>
3. Mon-ētur,	<i>He is advised ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-ēmur,	<i>We are advised,</i>
2. Mon-emīni,	<i>Ye are advised,</i>
3. Mon-entur,	<i>They are advised.</i>

IMPERFECT, was advised.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mön-ēbar,	<i>I was advised,</i>
2. Mon-ebāris or-ebāre,	<i>Thou wast advised,</i>
3. Mon-ebātur,	<i>He was advised ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-ebāmur,	<i>We were advised,</i>
2. Mon-ebamīni,	<i>Ye were advised,</i>
3. Mon-ebantur,	<i>They were advised.</i>

AORIST, was advised.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mönītus sum or fui,	<i>I was advised,</i>
2. Mon-ītus es or fuisti,	<i>Thou wast advised,</i>
3. Mon-ītus est or fuit,	<i>He was advised ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-īti sumus, or fuīmus,	<i>We were advised,</i>
2. Mon-īti estis or fuistis,	<i>Ye were advised,</i>
3. Mon-īti sunt or fuērunt or fuēre,	<i>They were advised.</i>

PERFECT, have been advised.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mon-ītus, sum or fui,	<i>I have been advised,</i>
2. Mon-ītus es or fuisti,	<i>Thou hast been advised,</i>
3. Mon-ītus est or fuit,	<i>He has been advised ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-īti sumus or fuīmus,	<i>We have been advised,</i>
2. Mon-īti estis or fuistis,	<i>Ye have been advised,</i>
3. Mon-īti sunt or fuērunt or fuēre,	<i>They have been advised.</i>

PLUPERFECT, had been advised.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mon-ītus eram or fuēram,	<i>I had been advised,</i>
2. Mon-ītus eras or fuēras,	<i>Thou hadst been advised,</i>
3. Mon-ītus erat or fuērat,	<i>He had been advised ;</i>

- Plur.* 1. Mon-īti erāmus or fuerāmus, *We had been advised,*
 2. Mon-īti erātis or fuerātis, *Ye had been advised,*
 3. Mon-īti erant or fuerant, *They had been advised.*

FIRST FUTURE, shall or will be advised.

- Sing.* 1. Mōn-ēbor, *I will be advised,*
 2. Mon-ēberis or ebēre, *Thou wilt be advised,*
 3. Mon-ebitur, *He will be advised;*
Plur. 1. Mon-ebimur, *We will be advised,*
 2. Mon-ebimīni, *Ye will be advised,*
 3. Mon-ebuntur, *They will be advised.*

SECOND FUTURE, shall or will have been advised.

- Sing.* 1. Mon-ītus fuēro, *I will have been advised,*
 2. Mon-ītus fuēris, *Thou wilt have been advised,*
 3. Mon-ītus fuērit, *He will have been advised;*
Plur. 1. Mon-īti fuerīmus, *We will have been advised,*
 2. Mon-īti fuerītis, *Ye will have been advised,*
 3. Mon-īti fuērīnt, *They will have been advised.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, may be advised.

- Sing.* 1. Mōn-eār, *I may be advised,*
 2. Mon-eāris or eāre, *Thou mayest be advised,*
 3. Mon-eātur, *He may be advised;*
Plur. 1. Mon-eāmur, *We may be advised,*
 2. Mon-eamīni, *Ye may be advised,*
 3. Mon-eantur, *They may be advised.*

IMPERFECT, might be advised.

- Sing.* 1. Mōn-ērer, *I might be advised,*
 2. Mon-ērēris or erēre, *Thou mightest be advised,*
 3. Mon-erētur, *He might be advised;*

<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-erēmur,	<i>We might be advised,</i>
2. Mon-eremīni,	<i>Ye might be advised,</i>
3. Mon-erentur,	<i>They might be advised.</i>

PERFECT, may have been advised.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mon-itus sim or fuēr- rim,	<i>I may have been advised,</i>
2. Mon-itus sis or fuēr- ris,	<i>Thou mayest have been ad- vised,</i>
3. Mon-itus sit or fuērit,	<i>He may have been advised;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-īti sīmus or fue- rīmus,	<i>We may have been advised,</i>
2. Mon-īti sītis or fue- rītis,	<i>Ye may have been advised,</i>
3. Mon-īti sint or fuē- rint,	<i>They may have been ad- vised.</i>

PLUPERFECT, might have been advised.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mon-itus essem or fuissem,	<i>I might have been advised,</i>
2. Mon-itus esses or fuisses,	<i>Thou mightest have been advised,</i>
3. Mon-itus esset or fuisset,	<i>He might have been ad- vised;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Mon-īti essēmus or fuissēmus,	<i>We might have been ad- vised,</i>
2. Mon-īti essētis or fuissētis,	<i>Ye might have been ad- vised,</i>
3. Mon-īti essent or fuissent,	<i>They might have been ad- vised.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Sing.</i> 2. Mōn-ēre or-ētor,	<i>Be thou advised,</i>
3. Mon-ētor,	<i>Let him be advised;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 2. Mon-emīni,	<i>Be ye advised,</i>
3. Mon-entor,	<i>Let them be advised.</i>



INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES. AND IMPER.,	Mōn-ēri,	<i>To be advised,</i>
PERF. AND PLUP.,	Esse or fuisse mon-itus,	<i>To have been advised,</i>
FUTURE,	Mon-ītum iri,	<i>To be about to be advised.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT,	Mon-itus, a, um,	<i>Advised,</i>
GERUNDIVE,	Mon-andus, a, um,	<i>To be advised.</i>

LESSON ON THE E CONJUGATION, PASSIVE VOICE.

Ego jubeor. Ille tenetur. Vos monebamini. Hostes territi sunt. Regnum obtinebatur. Homo visus erat. Puer docebitur. Ego adhibitus fuero. Amor foveatur. Ille precibus commoveretur. Obsides retinerentur. Gloria obtenta sit. Luna quæ visa est. Pecunia tenetor. Vos pueri monemini. Ira debet cohiberi. Cæsar jussit castra moveri. Hostes ab injuria prohibiti essent. Milites adhibiti erant ad concilium. Iter videbatur longum. Pauperes habentur miseri. Omnes jubentur ab armis discedere. Exercitus a rapinis debet prohiberi. Oves non ubique tondentur. Amici obsequio retinentur. Cicero habebatur disertus. Nuntius jussus est manere. Milites a prælio continebantur. Dicit se jussum esse tacere. Carthago a Scipione Africano deleta est. Captivi ab hostibus tenebantur. Qui se ipsum non coerces, carcere et vinculis coercebatur. Helvetia undique loci natura continetur.

A CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
Amo,	Amāre,	Amāvī,	Amātum, <i>To love.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *love*.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Am-o,	<i>I love,</i>
	2. Am-as,	<i>Thou lovest,</i>
	3. Am-at,	<i>He loves ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Am-āmus,	<i>We love,</i>
	2. Am-ātis,	<i>Ye love,</i>
	3. Am-ant,	<i>They love.</i>

IMPERFECT, *was loving*.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Am-ābam,	<i>I was loving,</i>
	2. Am-ābas,	<i>Thou wast loving,</i>
	3. Am-ābat,	<i>He was loving ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Am-abāmus,	<i>We were loving,</i>
	2. Am-abātis,	<i>Ye were loving,</i>
	3. Am-ābant,	<i>They were loving.</i>

AORIST, *loved*.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Am-āvi,	<i>I loved,</i>
	2. Am-avisti,	<i>Thou didst love,</i>
	3. Am-āvit,	<i>He loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Am-avīmus,	<i>We loved,</i>
	2. Am-avistis,	<i>Ye loved,</i>
	3. Am-avērunt or -avēre,	<i>They loved.</i>

PERFECT, *have loved*.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Am-āvi,	<i>I have loved,</i>
	2. Am-avisti,	<i>Thou hast loved,</i>
	3. Am-āvit,	<i>He has loved</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Am-avimus,	<i>We have loved,</i>
	2. Am-avistis,	<i>Ye have loved,</i>
	3. Am-avērunt, or -avēre,	<i>They have loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT, *had loved.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Am-avěram,	<i>I had loved,</i>
	2. Am-avěras,	<i>Thou hadst loved,</i>
	3. Am-avěrat,	<i>He had loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Am-averāmus,	<i>We had loved,</i>
	2. Am-averātis,	<i>Ye had loved,</i>
	3. Am-avěrant,	<i>They had loved.</i>

FIRST FUTURE, *shall or will love.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Am-ābo,	<i>I will love,</i>
	2. Am-ābis,	<i>Thou wilt love,</i>
	3. Am-ābit,	<i>He will love;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Am-abimus,	<i>We will love,</i>
	2. Am-abitis,	<i>Ye will love,</i>
	3. Am-ābunt,	<i>They will love.</i>

SECOND FUTURE, *shall or will have loved.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Am-avěro,	<i>I will have loved,</i>
	2. Am-avěris,	<i>Thou wilt have loved,</i>
	3. Am-avěrit,	<i>He will have loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Am-averīmus,	<i>We will have loved,</i>
	2. Am-averītis,	<i>Ye will have loved,</i>
	3. Am-avěrint,	<i>They will have loved.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *may love.*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Am-em,	<i>I may love,</i>
	2. Am-es,	<i>Thou mayest love,</i>
	3. Am-et,	<i>He may love;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Am-ēmus,	<i>We may love,</i>
	2. Am-ētis,	<i>Ye may love,</i>
	3. Am-ent,	<i>They may love.</i>

IMPERFECT, might love.

<i>Sing.</i> 1.	Am-ārem,	<i>I might love,</i>
2.	Am-āres,	<i>Thou mightest love,</i>
3.	Am-āret,	<i>He might love ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1.	Am-arēmus,	<i>We might love,</i>
2.	Am-arētis,	<i>Ye might love,</i>
3.	Am-ārent,	<i>They might love.</i>

PERFECT, may have loved.

<i>Sing.</i> 1.	Am-avērim,	<i>I may have loved,</i>
2.	Am-avēris,	<i>Thou mayest have loved.</i>
3.	Am-avērit,	<i>He may have loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1.	Am-averīmus,	<i>We may have loved,</i>
2.	Am-averītis,	<i>Ye may have loved,</i>
3.	Am-avērint,	<i>They may have loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT, might have loved.

<i>Sing.</i> 1.	Am-avissem,	<i>I might have loved,</i>
2.	Am-avisses,	<i>Thou mightest have loved,</i>
3.	Am-avisset,	<i>He might have loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1.	Am-avissēmus,	<i>We might have loved,</i>
2.	Am-avissētis,	<i>Ye might have loved,</i>
3.	Am-avissent,	<i>They might have loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Sing.</i> 2.	Am-a or-āto,	<i>Love thou,</i>
3.	Am-āto,	<i>Let him love ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 2.	Am-āte or-atōte,	<i>Love ye,</i>
3.	Am-anto,	<i>Let them love.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES. AND IMP.	Am-āre,	<i>To love,</i>
PERF. AND PLUP.	Am-avisse,	<i>To have loved,</i>
FIRST FUT.	Esse am-atūrus,	<i>To be about to love,</i>
SECOND FUT.	Fuisse am-atūrus,	<i>To have been about to love.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. AND IMP.	Am-ans,	<i>Loving,</i>
FUTURE,	Am-atūrus, a, um,	<i>About to love.</i>

GERUNDS.

<i>Nom.</i>	Am-andum,	<i>Loving,</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Am-andi,	<i>Of loving,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Am-ando,	<i>To loving,</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Am-andum,	<i>Loving,</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Am-ando,	<i>By loving.</i>

SUPINES.

<i>Former,</i>	Am-ātum,	<i>To love,</i>
<i>Latter,</i>	Am-ātu,	<i>To love, or to be loved.</i>

LESSON ON THE A CONJUGATION, ACTIVE VOICE.

Ego celo. Agricola laborat. Recte judicas. Ille narrat fabulam. Canis latrabat. Aves nidificabant. Ille imperavit. Vos curavistis. Onerabant naves. Ædificavit magnam domum. Ventus flaverat. Nemo negabit. Iter explorabunt. Ego nominavero. Vos paretis. Nos ambulemus. Orarent pacem. Manus laborarent. Vulneraverit militem. Exploravissent viam. Ama deum. Declara tuam sententiam. Ne temere jurate. Parate vos viam. Debetis orare pacem. Dicit se pugnaturum esse. Milites spectabant hostem. Debemus amare omnes. Puer ambulat in templo. Furorem ac tela hostium vitemus. Elephanti gregatim ambulant. Aquilæ nidificant in rupibus et arboribus. Postea Latinus in illis regionibus imperavit. Deus creavit coelum et terram. Æneas urbem condidit, quam in honorem conjugis Laviniam appellavit. Tum in Macedoniam penetrans regem Philippum vicit. Illecebras voluptatis vitare debemus. Neque cum hominibus tantum, sed etiam cum monstris dimicavit.

A CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Part.
Amor,	Amāri,	Amātus, <i>To be loved.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *am loved.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Am-or,	<i>I am loved,</i>
2. Am-āris, <i>or-āre,</i>	<i>Thou art loved,</i>
3. Am-ātur,	<i>He is loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Am-āmur,	<i>We are loved,</i>
2. Am-amīni,	<i>Ye are loved,</i>
3. Am-antur,	<i>They are loved.</i>

IMPERFECT, *was loved.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Am-ābar,	<i>I was loved,</i>
2. Am-abāris <i>or-abāre,</i>	<i>Thou wast loved,</i>
3. Am-abātur,	<i>He was loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Am-abāmur,	<i>We were loved,</i>
2. Am-abamīni,	<i>Ye were loved,</i>
3. Am-abantur,	<i>They were loved.</i>

AORIST, *was loved.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Am-ātus sum <i>or fui,</i>	<i>I was loved,</i>
2. Am-ātus es <i>or fuisti,</i>	<i>Thou wast loved,</i>
3. Am-ātus est <i>or fuit,</i>	<i>He was loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Am-āti sumus <i>or fuī-</i>	<i>We were loved,</i>
mus,	
2. Am-āti estis <i>or fu-</i>	<i>Ye were loved,</i>
istis,	
3. Am-āti sunt <i>or fuē-</i>	<i>They were loved.</i>
runt <i>or fuēre,</i>	

PERFECT, *have been loved.*

- Sing.* 1. Am-ātus sum *or* fui, *I have been loved,*
 2. Am-ātus es *or* fu- *Thou hast been loved,*
 isti,
 3. Am-ātus est *or* fuit, *He has been loved ;*
Plur. 1. Am-āti sumus *or* fui- *We have been loved,*
 mus,
 2. Am-āti estis *or* fu- *Ye have been loved,*
 istis,
 3. Am-āti sunt *or* fuē- *They have been loved.*
 runt *or* fuēre,

PLUPERFECT, *had been loved.*

- Sing.* 1. Am-ātus eram *or* *I had been loved,*
 fuēram,
 2. Am-ātus eras *or* *Thou hadst been loved,*
 fuēras,
 3. Am-ātus erat *or* *He had been loved ;*
 fuērat,
Plur. 1. Am-āti erāmus *or* *We had been loved,*
 fuerāmus,
 2. Am-āti erātis *or* fue- *Ye had been loved,*
 rātis,
 3. Am-āti erant *or* fuē- *They had been loved*
 rant,

FIRST FUTURE, *shall or will be loved.*

- Sing.* 1. Am-ābor, *I will be loved,*
 2. Am-abēris *or* abēre, *Thou wilt be loved,*
 3. Am-abitur *He will be loved ;*
Plur. 1. Am-abimur, *We will be loved,*
 2. Am-abimīni, *Ye will be loved,*
 3. Am-abuntur, *They will be loved.*

SECOND FUTURE, *shall or will have been loved.*

- Sing.* 1. Am-ātus fuēro, *I will have been loved,*
 2. Am-ātus fuēris, *Thou wilt have been loved,*
 3. Am-ātus fuērit, *He will have been loved ;*

<i>Plur.</i> 1. Am-āti fuerimus,	<i>We will have been loved,</i>
2. Am-āti fueritis,	<i>Ye will have been loved,</i>
3. Am-āti fuērint,	<i>They will have been loved.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *may be loved.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Am-er,	<i>I may be loved,</i>
2. Am-ēris or ēre,	<i>Thou mayest be loved,</i>
3. Am-ētur,	<i>He may be loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Am-ēmur,	<i>We may be loved,</i>
2. Am-emīni,	<i>Ye may be loved,</i>
3. Am-entur,	<i>They may be loved.</i>

IMPERFECT, *might be loved.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Am-ārer,	<i>I might be loved,</i>
2. Am-arēris or arēre,	<i>Thou mightest be loved,</i>
3. Am-arētur,	<i>He might be loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Am-arēmur,	<i>We might be loved,</i>
2. Am-aremīni,	<i>Ye might be loved,</i>
3. Am-arentur,	<i>They might be loved.</i>

PERFECT, *may have been loved.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Am-ātus sim or fuēr- rim,	<i>I may have been loved,</i>
2. Am-ātus sis or fuēr- ris,	<i>Thou mayest have been loved,</i>
3. Am-ātus sit or fuērit,	<i>He may have been loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Am-āti sīmus or fue- rīmus,	<i>We may have been loved,</i>
2. Am-āti sītis or fue- rītis,	<i>Ye may have been loved,</i>
3. Am-āti sint or fuē- rint,	<i>They may have been loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT, might have been loved.

- Sing.* 1. Am-ātus essem or I might have been loved,
fuissem,
2. Am-ātus esses or Thou mightest have been
fuissem, loved,
3. Am-ātus esset or fu- He might have been loved;
isset,
Plur. 1. Am-āti essēmus or We might have been loved,
fuissēmus,
2. Am-āti essētis or fu- Ye might have been loved,
issetis,
3. Am-āti essent or fu- They might have been loved.
issent,

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Sing.* 2. Am-āre or-ator, Be thou loved,
3. Am-ātor, Let him be loved;
Plur. 2. Am-amīni, Be ye loved,
3. Am-antor, Let them be loved.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- PRES. AND IMP.,** Am-āri, To be loved,
PERF. AND PLUP., Esse or fuisse To have been loved,
am-ātus,
FUTURE, Am-ātum iri, To be about to be loved.

PARTICIPLES.

- PERFECT,** Am-ātus, a, um, Loved,
GERUNDIVE, Am-andus, a, um, To be loved.

LESSON ON THE A CONJUGATION, PASSIVE VOICE.

Ego vocor. Domus ædificatur. Nos celamur. Fabula narratur. Naves onerabantur. Urbs vocabatur Lavinia. Ignavus puer castigabitur. Hostes fugati sunt. Iter ex-

ploratum est. Viæ exploratæ erant. Tu accusaberis. Vos damnabimini. Ego velatus fuero. Præco vocetur. Pax oraretur. Boni pueri laudentur, improbi vituperentur. Bellum pararetur. Exercitus fugaretur. Miles vulneratus sit. Agni immolati sint. Legatus honoratus esset. Fabulæ narratæ essent. Servus dicebatur liberari. Dixit se paratum esse. Hoc non debet negari. Mentis animique omnium perturbarentur. Ut timoris suspicio vitaretur. Præsidium in oppido collocatum est.

Feræ domantur fame atque verberibus. Apud Romanos mortui plerumque cremabantur. Multa animalia congregantur, et contra alia dimicant. Romulus Sylvius in Albanum lacum præcipitatus est. Post Romuli mortem Numa Pompilius rex creatus est. Ob hanc rem a dictatore damnatus est.

I CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
Audio,	Audire,	Audivi,	Auditum, <i>To hear.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *hear.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-io,	<i>I hear,</i>
2. Aud-is,	<i>Thou hearest,</i>
3. Aud-it,	<i>He hears ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-imus,	<i>We hear,</i>
2. Aud-itis,	<i>Ye hear,</i>
3. Aud-iunt.	<i>They hear.</i>

IMPERFECT, *was hearing.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-iēbam,	<i>I was hearing,</i>
2. Aud-iēbas,	<i>Thou wast hearing,</i>
3. Aud-iēbat,	<i>He was hearing ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-iēbāmus,	<i>We were hearing,</i>
2. Aud-iēbātis,	<i>Ye were hearing,</i>
3. Aud-iēbant,	<i>They were hearing.</i>

AORIST, heard.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-ivi,	<i>I heard,</i>
2. Aud-ivisti,	<i>Thou didst hear,</i>
3. Aud-īvit,	<i>He heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-ivīmus,	<i>We heard,</i>
2. Aud-ivistis,	<i>Ye heard,</i>
3. Aud-ivērunt, or-ivere,	<i>They heard.</i>

PERFECT, have heard.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-ivi,	<i>I have heard,</i>
2. Aud-ivisti,	<i>Thou hast heard,</i>
3. Aud-īvit,	<i>He has heard</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-ivīmus,	<i>We have heard,</i>
2. Aud-ivistis,	<i>Ye have heard,</i>
3. Aud-ivērunt, or-ivēre,	<i>They have heard.</i>

PLUPERFECT, had heard.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-ivēram,	<i>I had heard,</i>
2. Aud-ivēras,	<i>Thou hadst heard,</i>
3. Aud-ivērat,	<i>He had heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-iverāmus,	<i>We had heard,</i>
2. Aud-iverātis,	<i>Ye had heard,</i>
3. Aud-ivērant,	<i>They had heard.</i>

FIRST FUTURE, shall or will hear.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-iam,	<i>I will hear,</i>
2. Aud-ies,	<i>Thou wilt hear,</i>
3. Aud-iet,	<i>He will hear ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-iēmus,	<i>We will hear,</i>
2. Aud-iētis,	<i>Ye will hear,</i>
3. Aud-ient,	<i>They will hear.</i>

SECOND FUTURE, shall or will have heard.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-ivēro,	<i>I will have heard,</i>
2. Aud-ivēris,	<i>Thou wilt have heard,</i>
3. Aud-ivērit,	<i>He will have heard ;</i>

<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-iverimus,	<i>We will have heard,</i>
2. Aud-iveritis,	<i>Ye will have heard,</i>
3. Aud-ivērint,	<i>They will have heard.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *may hear.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-iam,	<i>I may hear,</i>
2. Aud-ias,	<i>Thou mayest hear,</i>
3. Aud-iat,	<i>He may hear ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-jāmus,	<i>We may hear,</i>
2. Aud-jātis,	<i>Ye may hear,</i>
3. Aud-iant,	<i>They may hear.</i>

IMPERFECT, *might hear.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-īrem,	<i>I might hear,</i>
2. Aud-īres,	<i>Thou mightest hear,</i>
3. Aud-īret,	<i>He might hear ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-irēmus,	<i>We might hear,</i>
2. Aud-irētis,	<i>Ye might hear,</i>
3. Aud-īrent,	<i>They might hear.</i>

PERFECT, *may have heard.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-ivērim,	<i>I may have heard,</i>
2. Aud-ivēris,	<i>Thou mayest have heard,</i>
3. Aud-ivērit,	<i>He may have heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-iverimus,	<i>We may have heard,</i>
2. Aud-iveritis,	<i>Ye may have heard,</i>
3. Aud-ivērint,	<i>They may have heard.</i>

PLUPERFECT, *might have heard.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-ivissem,	<i>I might have heard,</i>
2. Aud-ivisses,	<i>Thou mightest have heard,</i>
3. Aud-ivisset,	<i>He might have heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-ivissēmus,	<i>We might have heard,</i>
2. Aud-ivissētis,	<i>Ye might have heard,</i>
3. Aud-ivissent,	<i>They might have heard.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Sing.</i> 2. Aud-i or-īto,	<i>Hear thou,</i>
3. Aud-īto,	<i>Let him hear;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 2. Aud-īte or-itōte,	<i>Hear ye,</i>
3. Aud-iunto,	<i>Let them hear.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES. AND IMP., Aud-īre,	<i>To hear,</i>
PERF. AND PLUP., Aud-ivisse,	<i>To have heard,</i>
FIRST FUTURE, Esse aud-itūrus,	<i>To be about to hear,</i>
SECOND FUTURE, Fuisse aud-itūrus,	<i>To have been about to hear.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. AND IMP. Aud-iens,	<i>Hearing,</i>
FUTURE, Aud-itūrus, a, um,	<i>About to hear.</i>

GERUNDS.

<i>Nom.</i> Aud-iendum,	<i>Hearing,</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Aud-iendi,	<i>Of hearing,</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Aud-iendo,	<i>To hearing,</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Aud-iendum,	<i>Hearing,</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Aud-iendo,	<i>By hearing.</i>

SUPINES.

<i>Former,</i> Aud-ītum,	<i>To hear,</i>
<i>Latter,</i> Aud-ītu,	<i>To hear, or to be heard.</i>

LESSON ON THE I CONJUGATION, ACTIVE VOICE.

Ego dormio. Equi hinniunt. Aequora sæviunt. Bos mugiebat. Custodes dormiebant. Magister erudit. Bo-ves mugiverant. Ille audivit. Milites muniverunt castra. Sues grunniverant. Hostes venerunt. Illi nutriverant. Vos nescietis. Boni obedient. Canes dormirent. Ego vesti-

vero. Magister puniverit. Canis custodiat. Servi obedi-
rent. Leones rugiverint. Vulgus sæviviſſet. Ille audito.
Dicebantur nescire. Debemus audire. Hostes sunt impe-
dituri. Uno certamine bellum finivit.

Ceres frumentum invenit; Bacchus vinum; Mercurius
litteras. Senes minime sentiunt morbos contagiosos. Quæ-
dam animalia totam hiemem dormiunt. Tempus ruit, et
cito ultima hora superveniet. Antiquissimis temporibus
Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur. Mores Romanorum
Numa Pompilius molliovit. Omnes aut morte aut exilio
punivit.

I CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Part.
Audior,	Audiri,	Auditus, <i>To be heard.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *am heard.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-ior,	<i>I am heard,</i>
2. Aud-iris <i>or</i> -ire,	<i>Thou art heard,</i>
3. Aud-itur,	<i>He is heard;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-imur,	<i>We are heard,</i>
2. Aud-imini,	<i>Ye are heard,</i>
3. Aud-iuntur,	<i>They are heard.</i>

IMPERFECT, *was heard.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-iēbar,	<i>I was heard,</i>
2. Aud-iēbāris <i>or</i> -ie- bāre,	<i>Thou wast heard,</i>
3. Aud-iēbātur,	<i>He was heard;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-iēbāmur,	<i>We were heard,</i>
2. Aud-iēbamini,	<i>Ye were heard,</i>
3. Aud-iēbantur,	<i>They were heard.</i>

AORIST, *was heard.*

- Sing.* 1. Aud-itus sum or fui, *I was heard,*
 2. Aud-itus es or fu-
 isti, *Thou wast heard,*
 3. Aud-itus est or fuit, *He was heard ;*
Plur. 1. Aud-iti sumus or fu-
 imus, *We were heard,*
 2. Aud-iti estis or fu-
 istis, *Ye were heard,*
 3. Aud-iti sunt or fuē-
 runt or fuēre, *They were heard.*

PERFECT, *have been heard.*

- Sing.* 1. Aud-itus sum or fui, *I have been heard,*
 2. Aud-itus es or fu-
 isti, *Thou hast been heard,*
 3. Aud-itus est or fuit, *He has been heard ;*
Plur. 1. Aud-iti sumus or fu-
 imus, *We have been heard,*
 2. Aud-iti estis or fu-
 istis, *Ye have been heard,*
 3. Aud-iti sunt or fuē-
 runt or fuēre. *They have been heard.*

PLUPERFECT, *had been heard.*

- Sing.* 1. Aud-itus eram or
 fuēram, *I had been heard,*
 2. Aud-itus eras or fuē-
 ras, *Thou hadst been heard,*
 3. Aud-itus erat or fuē-
 rat, *He had been heard ;*
Plur. 1. Aud-iti erāmus or
 fuerāmus, *We had been heard,*
 2. Aud-iti erātis or fue-
 rātis, *Ye had been heard,*
 3. Aud-iti erant or fuē-
 rant, *They had been heard.*

FIRST FUTURE, *shall, or will be heard.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-iar,	<i>I will be heard,</i>
2. Aud-iēris or-iēre,	<i>Thou wilt be heard,</i>
3. Aud-iētur,	<i>He will be heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-iēmur,	<i>We will be heard,</i>
2. Aud-iemīni,	<i>Ye will be heard,</i>
3. Aud-ientur,	<i>They will be heard.</i>

SECOND FUTURE, *shall, or will have been heard.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-itus fuēro,	<i>I will have been heard,</i>
2. Aud-itus fuēris,	<i>Thou wilt have been heard,</i>
3. Aud-itus fuērit,	<i>He will have been heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-iti fuerīmus,	<i>We will have been heard,</i>
2. Aud-iti fuerītis,	<i>Ye will have been heard,</i>
3. Aud-iti fuērint,	<i>They will have been heard.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *may be heard.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-iar,	<i>I may be heard,</i>
2. Aud-iāris or-iāre,	<i>Thou mayest be heard,</i>
3. Aud-iātur,	<i>He may be heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-iāmur,	<i>We may be heard,</i>
2. Aud-iamīni,	<i>Ye may be heard,</i>
3. Aud-iantur,	<i>They may be heard.</i>

IMPERFECT, *might be heard.*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Aud-irer,	<i>I might be heard,</i>
2. Aud-irēris, or-irēre,	<i>Thou mightest be heard,</i>
3. Aud-irētur,	<i>He might be heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Aud-irēmur,	<i>We might be heard,</i>
2. Aud-iremīni,	<i>Ye might be heard,</i>
3. Aud-irentur,	<i>They might be heard.</i>

PERFECT, may have been heard.

- Sing.* 1. Aud-itus sim or fuë- *I may have been heard,*
rim,
2. Aud-itus sis or fuë- *Thou mayest have been*
ris, *heard,*
3. Aud-itus sit or fuë- *He may have been heard;*
rit,
Plur. 1. Aud-iti sîmus or fue- *We may have been heard,*
rîmus,
2. Aud-iti sîtis or fue- *Ye may have been heard,*
rîtis,
3. Aud-iti sint or fuë- *They may have been heard.*
rint,

PLUPERFECT, might have been heard.

- Sing.* 1. Aud-itus essem or *I might have been heard,*
fuissem,
2. Aud-itus esses or *Thou mightest have been*
fuisses, *heard,*
3. Aud-itus esset or *He might have been heard;*
fuisset,
Plur. 1. Aud-iti essêmus or *We might have been heard,*
fuissêmus,
2. Aud-iti essêtis or *Ye might have been heard,*
fuissêtis,
3. Aud-iti essent or *They might have been*
fuissent, *heard.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Sing.* 2. Aud-ire or-itor, *Be thou heard,*
3. Aud-itor, *Let him be heard;*
Plur. 2. Aud-imîni, *Be ye heard,*
3. Aud-iuntor, *Let them be heard.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- PRES. AND IMP.** Aud-iri, *To be heard,*
PERF. AND PLUP. Esse or fuisse *To have been heard,*
aud-itus,
FUTURE, Aud-itum iri, *To be about to be heard.*

PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT,	Aud-itus, a, um,	<i>Heard,</i>
GERUNDIVE,	Aud-iendus, a, um,	<i>To be heard.</i>

LESSON ON THE I CONJUGATION, PASSIVE VOICE.

Pueri erudiuntur. Exercitus impeditur. Castra muniebantur. Puer vestitus est. Discipuli puniti erant. Magister obediatur. Ego nutritus fuero. Spolia custodiantur. Dominus serviretur. Ego auditus sim. Illi impediti essent. Ira debet molliri. Hæ res ab illis audiebantur. Milites diu impediti sunt. Murus custoditur ab omni parte. Longum bellum ab eo finitum est. In Syria nigri leones repériuntur. In Africa nec cervi, nec apri, nec ursi inveniuntur. Literæ a Phœnicibus inventæ sunt. Illi omnes, aut morte, aut exilio, puniti sunt.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES UPON THE VERBS.

Festina lente. Pueri parento. Nosce te ipsum. Loquere rarius. Imitare bonos. Ne quasvis injurias ulciscimini. Si probitatem amabis, et ipse a probis amaberis. Mox nabis sine cortice. In quibus sedibus habitabimus post mortem? Sequere me, nec errabis. Virtus neque incendio, neque naufragio amittetur. Bonus bonos imitabitur, eorumque vestigia sequetur. Surdum et stupidum docendo operam perdidisti. Stultos artibus tuis fefellisti, prudentes non falles. Romani antiquissimis temporibus foedera cum Carthaginiensibus pepigerunt. Res male cecidit, non vestra culpa, sed fortunæ casu. Dulce est pro patria mori. Lacedæmonios, fortissimos mortalium, non ferrum sed aurum vicit. Nicomède rege interfecto, equus ejus vitam finivit inedia.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

The simple irregular verbs are six ; *sum, eo, queo, vōlo, fēro, fio.*

Five are compounded ; *prosum, possum, nōlo, mālo, nēqueo.*

SUM has already been conjugated.

PROSUM, to do good, has a *d* where *sum* begins with *e*.

Prosum, prodesse, profui.

Indicative Mood.

PR. *Pro-sum, prod-es prod-est ; pro-sūmus, prod-estis, prō-sunt.*

IMP. *Prod-eram, prod-eras, prod-erat ; prod-erāmus, prod-erātis, prod-erant.*

A. AND PERF. *Pro-fui, pro-fuisti, pro-fuit ; pro-fuīmus, pro-fuistis, pro-fuērunt.*

PLU. *Pro-fuēram, pro-fuēras, pro-fuērat ; pro-fuerāmus, pro-fuerātis, pro-fuērant.*

1. FUT. *Prod-ēro, prod-ēris, prod-ērit ; prod-erīmus, prod-erītis, prod-erint.*

2. FUT. *Pro-fuēro, pro-fuēris, pro-fuērit ; pro-fuerīmus, pro-fuerītis, pro-fuērint.*

Subjunctive Mood.

PR. *Pro-sim, pro-sis, pro-sit ; pro-sīmus, pro-sītis, pro-sint.*

IMP. *Prod-essem, prod-esses, prod-esset ; prod-essēmus, prod-essētis, prod-essent.*

PER. *Pro-fuērim, pro-fuēris, pro-fuērit ; pro-fuerīmus, pro-fuerītis, pro-fuērint.*

PLU. *Pro-fuissem, pro-fuisses, pro-fuisset ; pro-fuissēmus, pro-fuissētis, pro-fuissent.*

Imperative Mood.

PR. 2. *Prod-es or prod-esto, 2. Prod-este or prod-estōte,*

3. *Prod-esto ;*

3. *Pro-sunto.*

Infinitive Mood.

PR. AND IMP.	Prod-esse,
PER. AND PLU.	Pro-fuisse,
1. FUT.	Esse pro-futūrus,
2. FUT.	Fuisse pro-futūrus.

Participle.

FUT. Pro-futūrus, a, um.

Possum is compounded of *pōtis*, able, and *sum*; and is thus conjugated:—

Possum, posse, pōtui, *To be able.*

Indicative Mood.

PR.	Possum, pōtes, pōtest; possumus, potestis, possunt.
IMP.	Pot-eram, -eras, -erat; -erāmus, -erātis, -erant.
A. & PER.	Pot-ui, -uisti, -uit; -uimus, -istis, -uerunt or -uēre.
PLU.	Pot-uēram, -uēras, -uērat; -uerāmus, -uerātis, -uerant.
1. FUT.	Pot-ēro, -ēris, -ērit; -erimus, -eritis, -erunt.
2. FUT.	Pot-uēro, -uēris, -uērit; -uerimus, -ueritis, -uerint.

Subjunctive Mood.

PR.	Pos-sim, -sis, -sit; -sīmus, -sītis, -sint.
IMP.	Pos-sem, -ses, -set; -sēmus, -sētis, -sent.
PER.	Pot-uērim, -uēris, -uērit; -uerīmas, -uerītis, -uerint.
PLU.	Pot-uissem, -uissee, -uisset; -uissēmus, -uissētis, -uissent.

Infinitive Mood.

PR. & IMP. Posse. — PER. & PLU. Potuisse.

The rest wanting.

Eo, ire, īvi, itum, *To go.*

Indicative Mood.

PR.	Eo,	is,	it ;	īmus,	ītis,	eunt.
IMP.	Ibam,	ibas,	ibat ;	ibāmus,	ibātis,	ibant.
A. & PER.	Ivi,	ivisti,	īvit ;	ivīmus,	ivistis,	ivērunt or ivēre.
PLU.	Ivērā,	ivēras,	ivērat ;	iverāmus,	iverātis,	iverant.
1. FUT.	Ibo,	ibis,	ibit ;	ibīmus,	ibītis,	ibunt.
2. FUT.	Ivēro,	ivēris,	ivērit ;	iverīmus,	iverītis,	ivērint.

Subjunctive Mood.

PR.	Eam,	eas,	eat ;	eāmus,	eātis,	eant.
IMP.	Irem,	ires,	iret ;	irēmus,	irētis,	irent.
PER.	Ivērim,	ivēris,	ivērit ;	iverīmus,	iverītis,	ivērint.
PLU.	Ivissem,	ivisses,	ivisset ;	ivissēmus,	ivissētis,	ivissent.

Imperative Mood.

PR. I or Ito, ito ; ite or itōte, eunto.

Infinitive Mood.

PR. & IMP.	Ire.
PER. & PLU.	Ivisse.
1. FUT.	Esse itūrus.
2. FUT.	Fuisse itūrus.

Participles.

PR. Iens, Gen. euntis.
FUT. Itūrus, a, um.

Gerunds.

Nom. Eundum,
Gen. Eundi, &c.

Supines.

Former, Itum.
Latter, Itu.

QUIRO, I can, and NEQUEO, I cannot, are conjugated like eo ; only they want the imperative and the gerunds.

VOLO, velle, vōlui, To be willing.

Indicative Mood.

PR. Volo, vis, vult; volūmus, vultis volunt.
IMP. Vol-ēbam, -ēbas, -ēbat; -ebāmus, -ebātis, -ēbant.
A. & PER. Vol-ūi, -uisti, -uit; -uīmus, -uistis, -uērunt or -uēre.
PLU. Vol-uēram, -uēras, -uērat; -uerāmus, -uerātis, -uērant.
1. FUT. Vol-am, -es, -et; -ēmus, -ētis, -ent.
2. FUT. Vol-uēro, -uēris, -uērit; -uerīmus, -uerītis, -uērīnt.

Subjunctive Mood.

PR. Velim, velis, velit; velīmus, velītis, velint.
IMP. Vellem, velles, vellet; vellēmus, vellētis, vellent.
PER. Vol-uērim, -uēris, -uērit; -uerīmus, -uerītis, -uērīnt.
PLU. Vol-uissem, -uisses, -uisset; -uissēmus, -uissētis, uissent.

Infinitive Mood.

Participle.

PR. AND IMP. Velle. **PER. AND PLUP.** Voluisse. **PR.** Volens.

The rest wanting.

NOLO, nolle, nolui, To be unwilling.

Indicative Mood.

PR. Nōlo, non-vis, non-vult; nolūmus, non-vultis, nolunt.
IMP. Nol-ēbam, -ēbas, -ēbat; -ebāmus, -ebātis, -ēbant.
A. AND PER. Nol-ūi, -uisti, -uit; -uīmus, -uistis, -uērunt or -uēre.
PLU. Nol-uēram, -uēras, -uērat; -uerāmus, -uerātis, -uērant.
1. FUT. Nol-am, -es, -et; -ēmus, -ētis, -ent.
2. FUT. Nol-uēro, uēris, -uērit; -uerīmus, -uerītis, -uērīnt.

Subjunctive Mood.

PR. Nol-im, -is, -it ; -īmus, -ītis, -int.

IMP. Nol-lem, -les, -let ; -lēmus, -lētis, -lent.

PER. Nol-uērim, -uēris, -uērit ; -uerīmus, -uerītis, -uērint.

PLUP. Nol-uissem, -uisses, -uisset ; -uissēmus, -uissētis, -uis-
sent.

Imperative Mood.

PR. Nol-i or-īto ; -īte or-itōte.

Participle.—PR. Nolens.

Infinitive Mood.

PR. AND IMP. Nolle. PER. AND PLU. Noluisse.

The rest wanting.

Malo, malle, malui, *To be more willing.*

Indicative Mood.

PR. Mālo, mavis, mavult ; malūmus, mavultis, mālunt.

IMP. Mal-ēbam, -ēbas, -ēbat ; -ebāmus, -ebātis, ēbant.

A. AND PER. Mal-ui, -uisti, -uit ; -uīmus, -uistis, -uērunt or
uēre.

PLU. Mal-uēram, -uēras, -uērat ; -uerāmus, -uerātis, uērant.

1. FUT. Mal-am, -es, -et ; -ēmus, -ētis, -ent.

2. FUT. Mal-uēro, -uēris, uērit ; -uerīmus, -uerītis, -uērint.

Subjunctive Mood.

PR. Mal-im, -is, -it ; -īmus, -ītis, -int.

IMP. Mal-lem, -les, -let ; -lēmus, -lētis, -lent.

PER. Mal-uērim, -uēris, -uērit ; -uerīmus, -uerītis, -uērint.

PLU. Mal-uissem, -uisses, -uisset ; -uissēmus, -uissētis, -uis-
sent.

Infinitive Mood.

PR. Malle. PER. Maluisse. *The rest not used.*

FERO, ferre, tūli, lātum, *To bring or carry.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

PR. Fēro, fers, fert; ferīmus, fertis, fērent.

IMP. Fer-ēbam, -ēbas, -ēbat; -ebāmus, -ebātis, -ēbant.

A. AND PER. Tuli, tulisti, tulit; tulīmus, tulistis, tulērunt or -ēre.

PLU. Tul-ēram, -ēras, -ērat; -erāmus, -erātis, -ērānt.

1. FUT. Fer-am, -es, -et; -ēmus, -ētis, -ent.

2. FUT. Tul-ēro, -ēris, -ērit; erīmus, -erītis, -ērint.

Subjunctive Mood.

PR. Fer-am, -as, -at; -āmus, -ātis, -ant.

IMP. Fer-rem, -res, -ret; -rēmus, -rētis, -rent.

PER. Tul-ērim, -ēris, -ērit; -erīmus, -erītis, -ērint.

PLU. Tul-issem, -isses, -isset; -issēmus, -issētis, -issent.

Imperative Mood.

PR. 2. Fer or ferto,

2. Ferte or fertōte,

3. Ferto;

3. Ferunto.

Infinitive Mood.

PR. AND IMP. Ferre. PER. AND PLU. Tulisse.

1. FUT. Esse latūrus. 2. FUT. Fuisse latūrus.

*Participles.**Gerunds.**Supines.*

PR. Fērens.

Nom. Ferendum,

Former, Latum.

FUT. Latūrus, a, um. Gen. Ferendi, &c., Latter, Latu.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Fēror, ferri, lātus, *To be brought.*

Indicative Mood.

PR. Feror, ferris *or* ferre, fertur; ferīmur, ferimīni, feruntur.

IMP. Fer-ēbar, -ebāris *or* -ebāre, -ebātur; -ebāmur, -ebamīni, -ebantur.

A. & PR. Latus sum *or* fui, latus es *or* fuisti, &c.

PLU. Latus eram *or* fuēram, latus eras *or* fuēras, &c.

1. FUT. Ferar, ferēris *or* ferēre, ferētur; ferēmur, feremīni, ferentur.

2. FUT. Latus fuēro, latus fuēris, &c.

Subjunctive Mood.

PR. Ferar, ferāris *or* ferāre, ferātur; ferāmur, feramīni, ferantur.

IMP. Ferrer, ferrēris *or* ferrēre, ferrētur; ferrēmur, feremīni, ferentur.

PER. Latus sim *or* fuērim, latus sis *or* fuēris, &c.

PLU. Latus essem *or* fuissem, latus esses *or* fuisses, &c.

Imperative Mood.

PR. Ferre *or* fertor, fertor; ferimīni, feruntor.

Infinitive Mood.

PR. & IMP. Ferre.

PER. & PLU. Esse *or* fuisse latus.

Participles.

PER. Latus, a, um.

GER. Ferendus, a, um.

Fio, fiēri, factus, *To be made or done.*

Indicative Mood.

PR. Fio, fis, fit; fimus, fitis, fiunt.

IMP. Fiēbam, fiēbas, fiēbat; fiēbāmus, fiēbātis, fiēbant.

A. & PR. Factus sum *or* fui, factus es *or* fuisti, &c.

PLU. Factus eram *or* fueram, factus eras *or* fueras, &c.

1. FUT. Fiam, fies, fiet; fiēmus, fiētis, fient.

2. FUT. Factus fuero, factus fueris, &c.

*Subjunctive Mood.***PR.** Fiam, fias, fiat ; fiāmus, fiātis, fiant.**IMP.** Fiērem, fiēres, fiēret ; fierēmus, fierētis, fiērent.**PER.** Factus sim *or* fuērim, factus sis *or* fuēris, &c.**PLU.** Factus essem *or* fuissem, factus esses *or* fuisses, &c.*Imperative Mood.***PR. 2.** Fi *or* fīto,**2.** Fite *or* Fītōte,**3.** Fīto ;**3.** Fīunto.*Infinitive Mood.***PR.** Fiēri.**PER.** Esse *or* fuisse factus.**FUT.** Factum iri.*Participles.**Supine.***PER.** Factus, a, um. **GER.** Faciendus, a, um. **Factu.**

LESSON ON IRREGULAR VERBS.

Ille prodest. Nolebat ire. It venatum. Malo tacere quam temere loqui. Omnia recte fiunt. Nequiverant deterrere hostem. Noli me tangere. Hostis nos decipi posse credebat. Mali nec prosunt sibi, nec aliis. Tu vis esse dives. Atticus tulit pietatis præmium. Et prodesse voluit et delectare poetæ. Sine virtute vera amicitia esse nequit. Non omnis ager qui seritur fert fruges. Quis potest stellas numerare. Volebat proficisci in Britanniam. Malumus manere in Gallia. Regulus ad supplicium redire maluit. Omnia quæ dixi sunt magna ; noli ea contemnere. Cæsar ad eam partem hostium pervenit, quæ nondum flumen transierat.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Verbs are called defective which are not used in certain tenses, numbers, and persons.

Three verbs, *ōdi*, *cœpi*, and *mēmīni*, are only used in the preterite tenses ; and therefore are called *Preteritive Verbs*; though they have sometimes likewise a present signification : thus,—

Ōdi, I hate, or have hated, *odēram*, *odēro*, *odērim*, *odissem*, *odisse*. Participles, *osus*, *osūrus*.

Cœpi, I begin, or have begun, *cœpēram*, *cœpēro*, *cœpērim*, *cœpisse*, *cœpisse*. Participles, *cœptus*, *cœptūrus*.

Mēmīni, I remember, or have remembered, *memin-eram*, *-ēro*, *-ērim*, *-issem*, *-isse*. Imperative, *memento*, *mementōte*.

Furo, to be mad, *dor*, to be given, and *for*, to speak ; as also *der* and *fer*, are not used in the first person singular.

Of verbs which want many of their chief parts, the following most frequently occur :—

Aio, I say ; *inquam*, I say ; *fōrem*, I should be ; *ausim*, I dare ; *faxim*, I will do it ; *ave* and *salve*, hail ; *cedo*, tell thou, or give me ; *quæso*, I pray.

Ind. Pr.	Aio,	ais,	ait ;	—	—	aiunt.
IMP.	Aiebam,	aiēbas,	aiēbat ;	aiēbāmus,	aiēbātis,	aiēbant.
A. AND PER.	—	aisti,	—	—	—	—
Sub. Pr.	—	aiaſ,	aiaſ ;	—	aiſtis,	aiant.
	Imp. Pr. Ai.			Part. Pr. Aiens.		

Ind. Pr.	INQUAM, inquis, inquit ;	inquimus, inquitis, inquirunt.
IMP.	—	inquirebat ; — — inquirebant.
A. AND PER.	— inquisti ;	— — —
1. FUT.	— inquires, inquiet ;	— — —
Imp. Pr.	Inque, inquito.	Part. Pr. Inquiens.

Sub. IMP.	FōREM, fores, foret ;	— — forent.
Inf. FUT.	Fore, to be about to be.	

Sub. Pr.	AUSIM. ausis, ausit ;	— — —
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Ind. 2. FUT.	FAXO, faxis, faxit ;	— faxitis, faxint.
Sub. PER.	Faxim, faxis, faxit ;	— — faxint.

Imp. PR.	AVE or avēto ; avēte or avetōte.	Inf. PR. Avēre.
IND. 1. FUT.	— Salvēbis.	
Imp. PR.	SALVE or salvēto ; salvēte or salvetōte.	Inf. PR. Salvēre.
Imp. Sing.	CEDO ; Plur. cedite.	
Ind. PRES.	QUÆSSO, — — quæssumus, — —	

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

A verb is called *Impersonal*, which has only the terminations of the third person singular, but does not admit any person or nominative before it.

Impersonal verbs, in English, have before them the neuter pronoun *it*, which is not considered as a person ; thus, *contingit*, it happens ; *dēcet*, it becomes ; *dēlectat*, it delights ; *evēnit*, it happens.

	Stem Conj.	E Conj.	A Conj.	I Conj.
Ind. PR.	Contingit,	Dēcet,	Delectat,	Evēnit,
IMP.	Contingēbat,	Decēbat,	Delectābat,	Eveniēbat,
A. AND PER.	Contigit,	Decuit,	Delectāvit,	Evēnit,
PLU.	Contigērat,	Decuērat,	Delectavērat,	Evēnerat,
1. FUT.	Continget,	Decēbit,	Delectābit,	Eveniet,
2. FUT.	Contigērit,	Decuērīt,	Delectavērīt,	Evenerit,
Sub. PR.	Contingat,	Dēceat,	Delectet,	Eveniat,
IMP.	Contingēret,	Decēret,	Delectāret,	Eveniret,
PER.	Contigērit,	Decuērīt,	Delectavērīt,	Evenērīt,
PLU.	Contigisset,	Decuisset,	Delectavisset,	Evenisset,
Inf. PR. AND IMP.	Contingēre,	Decēre,	Delectāre,	Evenire,
PER. & PLU.	Contigisse,	Decuisse,	Delectavisse,	Evenisse.

Most Latin verbs may be used impersonally in the passive voice, especially neuter and intransitive verbs, which otherwise have no passive ; as, *curritur*, *fāvētur*, *pugnātur*, *vēnītur* ; from *curro*, to run ; *faveo*, to favour ; *pugno*, to fight ; *venio*, to come.

Ind. PR.	Curritur,	Favētur,	Pugnātur,	Vēnītur,
IMP.	Currebātur,	Favebātur,	Pugnabātur,	Veniebātur,
A. & PER.	Cursum est,	Fautum est,	Pugnatum est,	Ventum est,
PLU.	Cursum erat,	Fautum erat,	Pugnatum erat,	Ventum erat,
1. FUT.	Curretur,	Favebitur,	Pugnabitur,	Venietur,
2. FUT.	Cursum fuērīt,	Fautum fuērīt,	Pugnatum fuērīt,	Ventum fuērīt
Sub. PR.	Currātur,	Faveātur,	Pugnētur,	Veniātur,
IMP.	Currerētur,	Faverētur,	Pagnarētur,	Veniretur,
PER.	Cursum sit,	Fautum sit,	Pugnātum sit,	Ventum sit,
PLU.	Cursum esset,	Fautum esset,	Pugnātum esset,	Ventum esset,
Inf. PR. & IMP.	Curri,	Favēri,	Pugnāri,	Veniri,
PER. & PLU.	Cursum esse,	Fautum esse,	Pugnātum esse,	Ventum esse,
FUT.	Cursum iri,	Fautum iri,	Pugnatum iri,	Ventum iri.

LESSON ON DEFECTIVE AND IMPERSONAL VERBS.

RULES.

Impersonal verbs govern the dative.

Misēret, poenitet, pudet, tædet, and piget, govern the accusative and genitive.

Decet, delectat, juvat, and oportet, govern the accusative with the infinitive mood.

Pons coeptus est institui. Memini legisse hunc librum. Aiunt te esse doctum. Tum inquit, adeamus. Scio illum fore sapientem. Ego ausim. Ille faxit. Ave tu. Salvete vos. Tu cedo. Nos quæsumus.

Favetur mihi. Contigit mihi esse illic. Hæc olim meminisse juvabit. Licet nemini peccare. Pertinet ad te tacere. Miseret me infeliciū civium. Semper poenitet bonos peccati. Non pudet malos superbiam. Tædet me vitæ. Pudet me culpæ. Poenitet me peccasse. Miseritum est mihi tuarum fortunarum. Decet te esse æquum. Delectat pueros ludere. Juvat te manere domi. Oportet te studere diligenter. Delectat me studere. Non decet te rixari. Parvum parva decent.

PARTICIPLES.

A Participle is a kind of Adjective formed from a Verb, which in its signification implies time.

Latin Verbs have four Participles, the present and future active; as, *Lēgens*, reading; *lectūrus*, about to read; and the perfect and gerundive passive; as, *lectus*, read; *legendus*, to be read.

Neuter Verbs have commonly but two Participles; as, *Sēdens, sessūrus; stans, statūrus*.

Deponent Verbs have commonly four Participles; as, *Lōquens, locutūrus, locūtus, loquendus*.

If from the signification of a Participle we take away time, it becomes an Adjective, and admits the degrees of comparison.

GERUNDS AND SUPINES.

GERUNDS are participial words, which bear the signification of the verb from which they are formed; and are declined like a neuter noun of the second declension, through all the cases of the singular number, except the vocative.

SUPINES have much the same signification with Gerunds; and may be indifferently applied to any person or number. They agree in termination with nouns of the fourth declension, having only the accusative and ablative cases.

LESSON ON PARTICIPLES, GERUNDS, AND SUPINES.

RULES.

Gerunds are construed like nouns.

The supine in *um* is put after a verb of motion.

The supine in *u* is put after an adjective.

Verbals in *ilis* and *us* govern the dative.

Surgo dicturus multa. Hoc est mirabile dictu. Cæsar legatos misit petitum auxilium. Vidi hostem tentantem fugere. Exercitus sequens hostem pugnat sagittis. Vivendum est mihi illic. Tempus abeundi est. Opere perfecto pueri ludunt. Proelio commisso acerrime contendunt. Virtus est omnibus colenda. Carmen est mihi canendum. Surgo jussurus multa. Docendo discimus. Monstrum horribile visu. Hostes victi miserunt arma. Ratio est habenda. Obsides erant retinendi. Hic locus ad equitandum aptus est. Mens alitur discendo et cogitando. Semper pugnandum est contra cupiditates et lubidinem. Hoc non est spectandum. Narratio horribilis auditu. Mali sunt puniendi. Ille est attentus inter docendum. Tu es promptus ad audiendum.

ADVERBS.

ADVERBS, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections,

being words that are neither declined nor conjugated, are called by grammarians *Particles* (*particulæ*), small parts of speech.

Adverbs are those particles which qualify Verbs, Participles, Adjectives, and other Adverbs.

The following list contains most of the Adverbs, except such as are formed from Adjectives, Substantives, and Participles, which may be known by the character of their termination; those ending in *e*, *o*, *us*, *um*, and *ter*, being usually formed from Adjectives; and those in *in* from Substantives or Participles; as, *docte*, learnedly; *cito*, quickly; *citius*, more quickly; *primum*, first; *feliciter*, happily; *conjunctim*, conjointly.

Adeo, <i>so very</i> .	Forsan, <i>perhaps</i> .
Aliàs, <i>otherwise</i> .	Frustra, <i>vainly</i> .
Alibi, <i>elsewhere</i> .	Haud, <i>not</i> .
Aliter, <i>otherwise</i> .	Heri, or here, <i>yesterday</i> .
An, <i>whether</i> .	Hic, <i>here</i> .
At, Ast, <i>but, only</i> .	Hinc, <i>hence</i> .
Atqui, <i>but yet</i> .	Huc, <i>hither</i> .
Atque, <i>and</i> .	Jam, <i>now, already</i> .
Autem, <i>but</i> .	Ibi, <i>there</i> .
Bene, <i>well</i> .	Igitur, <i>therefore</i> .
Bis, <i>twice</i> .	Illic, <i>there</i> .
Ceu, <i>like as, as if</i> .	Illinc, <i>thence</i> .
Clam, <i>secretly</i> .	Illuc, <i>thither</i> .
Cras, <i>to-morrow</i> .	Imo, <i>yea</i> .
Cùm, or Quùm, <i>when</i> .	Inde, <i>thence</i> .
Cum, or Quum (with the subj.), <i>although, since</i> .	Intro, <i>within-doors</i> .
Cur, <i>why</i> .	Ita, <i>so</i> .
Dudum, <i>a while ago</i> .	Itaque, <i>therefore</i> .
Dum, <i>whilst</i> .	Item, <i>also</i> .
Dummodo, <i>provided that</i> .	Magis, <i>more</i> .
Enim, <i>for</i> .	Mox, <i>presently</i> .
Equidem, <i>indeed</i> .	Næ, <i>verily</i> .
Ergo, <i>therefore, then</i> .	Nam, Namque, <i>for</i> .
Etiam, <i>also, even</i> .	Ne, <i>sign of interrogation</i> .
Etsi, <i>although</i> .	Ne, <i>not (with the imp. and subj.)</i> .
Fere, <i>almost</i> .	Nedum, <i>much less</i> .

Nempe, <i>for example.</i>	Quominus, <i>that not.</i>
Ni, Nisi, <i>but that, unless.</i>	Quod, <i>because, that.</i>
Nimirum, <i>doubtless.</i>	Quoniam, <i>because, since.</i>
Non, <i>not.</i>	Quoque, <i>also.</i>
Num, <i>whether.</i>	Retro, <i>backward.</i>
Nunc, <i>now.</i>	Sæpe, <i>often.</i>
Nuper, <i>lately.</i>	Sat, satis, <i>sufficient.</i>
Olim, <i>formerly, here-</i> <i>after.</i>	Secus, <i>otherwise.</i>
Palam, <i>openly.</i>	Scilicet, <i>to wit, doubtless.</i>
Parum, <i>but little.</i>	Semel, <i>once.</i>
Pene, <i>almost.</i>	Semper, <i>always.</i>
Porro, <i>moreover.</i>	Si, <i>if.</i>
Præ, <i>before.</i>	Sin, <i>but if.</i>
Procul, <i>far off.</i>	Sic, <i>so.</i>
Proinde, <i>therefore.</i>	Simul, <i>at the same time.</i>
Prope, <i>nigh.</i>	Tam, <i>so, as much.</i>
Quanquam, <i>although.</i>	Tamen, <i>yet.</i>
Quàm, <i>how.</i>	Tandem, <i>at length.</i>
Quare, <i>wherefore.</i>	Tum, Tunc, <i>then.</i>
Quantum, <i>as much as.</i>	Ubi, <i>where.</i>
Quando, <i>when.</i>	Ubinam, <i>whereabout.</i>
Qui, <i>how.</i>	Unde, <i>whence.</i>
Quidem, <i>indeed.</i>	Usque, <i>even to.</i>
Quia, <i>because.</i>	Ut, <i>how, as.</i>
Quin, <i>yea, but.</i>	Ut (with the subj.), <i>in or-</i> <i>der that.</i>
Quippe, <i>for, as.</i>	Utique, <i>certainly.</i>
Quò, <i>whither.</i>	Vix, <i>scarcely.</i>

PREPOSITIONS.

PREPOSITIONS are particles used to show the relation of one thing to another.

There are twenty-eight Prepositions, which govern the accusative, viz :

Ad,	To.	Adversus,	} <i>Against,</i> <i>towards.</i>
Apud,	At.	Adversum,	
Ante,	Before.	Contra,	<i>Against.</i>

Cis,	{	<i>On this side.</i>	Per,	<i>By, through.</i>
Citra,			Præter,	<i>Besides, except.</i>
Circa,	{	<i>About.</i>	Pēnes,	<i>In the power</i>
Circum,			Post,	<i>After.</i>
Erga,		<i>Towards.</i>	Pōne,	<i>Behind.</i>
Extra,		<i>Without.</i>	Sēcus,	<i>By, along.</i>
Inter,		<i>Between, among.</i>	Sēcundum,	<i>According to.</i>
Intra,		<i>Within.</i>	Supra,	<i>Above.</i>
Infra,		<i>Beneath.</i>	Trans,	<i>On the farth</i>
Juxta,		<i>Nigh to.</i>		<i>side.</i>
Ob,		<i>For.</i>	Ultra,	<i>Beyond.</i>
Propter,		<i>For, hard by.</i>		

The Prepositions which govern the ablative are five viz :

A,	{	<i>From, or by.</i>	Clam,	<i>Without the knowledge of.</i>
Ab,			Coram,	<i>Before, in the presence of.</i>
Abs,		<i>Without.</i>	Præ,	<i>Before.</i>
Absque,		<i>Of, concerning.</i>	Pālam,	<i>With the knowledge of.</i>
De,	{	<i>Of, out of.</i>	Sine,	<i>Without.</i>
E,			Tēnus,	<i>Up to, as far as</i>
Ex,		<i>For.</i>		
Pro,		<i>With.</i>		
Cum,				

These four govern sometimes the accusative, and sometimes the ablative.

In,	<i>In, into.</i>	Sūper,	<i>Above.</i>
Sub.	<i>Under.</i>	Subter,	<i>Beneath.</i>

CONJUNCTIONS.

CONJUNCTIONS are those particles which connect words and sentences together. They are of two kinds, Collective and Distributive.

The Collective Conjunctions are,

Ac,	<i>And, as, than.</i>	Et,	<i>Both, and.</i>
Atque,	<i>And.</i>	Que,	<i>Both, and.</i>

The Distributive Conjunctions are,

An,	<i>Whether, or.</i>	Sed,	<i>But.</i>
Aut,	<i>Either, or.</i>	Sive, or Seu,	<i>Whether, or.</i>
Nec,	<i>Neither, nor.</i>	Vel,	<i>Either, or.</i>
Neque,	<i>Neither, nor.</i>	Ve,	<i>Either, or.</i>
Quam,	<i>Than, as.</i>		

INTERJECTIONS.

INTERJECTIONS are particles *thrown in between* the parts of a sentence, to express some passion or emotion of the mind.

Ah!	<i>Ah!</i>	Heu, or Eheu!	<i>Alas!</i>
Apage!	<i>Away!</i>	Heus!	<i>Soho!</i>
Atat!	<i>Aha!</i>	Hui!	<i>Out!</i>
Au!	<i>Hush!</i>	Hem!	<i>Hold!</i>
Ecce!	<i>Behold!</i>	Io!	<i>Hurrah!</i>
Eho!	<i>Soho!</i>	O, or oh!	<i>O! oh!</i>
En!	<i>Lo!</i>	Papæ!	<i>Strange!</i>
Evah!	<i>Bravo!</i>	Proh!	<i>Oh!</i>
Eu, or Euge!	<i>Well done!</i>	Væ!	<i>Alas! wo!</i>
Hei!	<i>Alas!</i>	Vah!	<i>Heyday!</i>

LESSON ON THE PARTICLES.

RULE.

The interjections *O, heu, proh*, and some others, govern the nominative, accusative, or vocative.

Bene mones. Multo aliter evenit. Diique hominesque. Eo ad patrem. Ecce homo! Scipio est bellator, at Cato orator. Aut verum est, aut falsum. Amor erga regem. En Priamus! Bis dat qui cito dat. Non equidem invideo. Sive cogito, sive scribo. Inter me et te. De ea re. Heu me miserum! Fere eadem hora. Frustra mittit telum. Vel adest, vel non. Absque argumento. O festus dies! Haud dubium est. Quid igitur vult. Pugnare cum hosti-

bus. O fortunatos Agricolas ! Impellitur huc et illuc. Ita est homo. Sine dubitatione. Proh Jupiter ! Proh fidem hominum ! Ii contemnuntur qui prosunt nec sibi nec alteri. Ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt. Cæsar suos a prælio continebat, ac satis habebat in præsentia hostem rapinis prohibere. Ipse interim in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit. Horum primo circiter quindecim millia Rhenum transissent.

SYNTAX.

SYNTAX teaches to put words rightly together in sentences.

Words in sentences have a twofold relation to one another ; namely, that of *Concord* or *Agreement* ; and that of *Government* or *Influence*.

Concord is the agreement of one word with another in some accidents ; as, in gender, number, person, or case.

Government is the influence which one word exerts over another, requiring it to be put in a certain case, or mood.

CONCORD.

Agreement of an Adjective with a Noun.

RULE 1. The adjective agrees with its noun in number, case, and gender ; as,

Bonus vir, a good man ; *Boni viri*, good men ;
Foemina casta, a chaste woman ; *Foeminae castæ*, chaste women ;
Dulce pomum, a sweet apple ; *Dulcia poma*, sweet apples.

This rule includes the pronoun and participle.

Agreement of a Verb with a Nominative.

2. The verb agrees with its subject in number and person ; as,

<i>Ego lego</i> , I read ;	<i>Nos legimus</i> , we read ;
<i>Tu scribis</i> , thou writest ;	<i>Vos scribitis</i> , ye write ;
<i>Præceptor docet</i> , the master teaches ;	<i>Præceptores docent</i> , masters teach.

The infinitive mood, or part of a sentence, often supplies the place of a nominative ; as, *Mentiri est turpe*, to lie is base.

Agreement of the Relative with the Antecedent.

3. The relative *Qui, Quæ, Quod*, agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person ; as,

<i>Vir qui</i> , the man who ;	<i>Viri qui</i> , the men who ;
<i>Fœmina quæ</i> , the woman who ;	<i>Fœminæ quæ</i> , the women who ;
<i>Negotium quod</i> , the thing which ;	<i>Negotia quæ</i> , the things which ;
<i>Ego qui scribo</i> , I who write ;	<i>Nos qui scribimus</i> , we who write.

4. If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative to the verb ; but when a nominative intervenes, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other word in the sentence.

The same Case after a Verb as before it.

5. Any verb may have the same case *after* as *before* it, when both words refer to the same person or thing ; as,

<i>Ego sum discipulus</i> ,	I am a scholar.
<i>Tu vocaris Joannes</i> ,	You are named John.
<i>Illa incedit regina</i> ,	She walks as a queen.
<i>Scio illum haberi sapientem</i> ,	I know that he is esteemed wise.
<i>Scio vos esse discipulos</i> ,	I know that you are scholars.

Agreement of one Noun with another.

6. Nouns signifying the same person or thing agree in case ; as,

Cicero orator,
Urbs Athenæ,

Cicero the orator.
The city of Athens.

GOVERNMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NOUNS.

7. One noun governs another, signifying a different person or thing, in the genitive ; as,

<i>Amor Dei,</i>	The love of God.
<i>Lex nature,</i>	The law of nature.
<i>Domus Cæsaris,</i>	The house of Cæsar, or Cæsar's house.

8. If the latter of two nouns express some quality or circumstance respecting the former, it may be put either in the genitive or ablative ; as,

<i>Vir summæ prudentiæ,</i> or	A man of the greatest wisdom.
<i>summa prudentia,</i>	
<i>Puer probæ indolis,</i> or	A boy of a good disposition.
<i>proba indole,</i>	

Adjectives taken as Nouns.

9. An adjective in the neuter gender, without a noun, governs the genitive ; as,

<i>Multum pecuniæ,</i>	Much money.
<i>Quid rei est ?</i>	What is the matter ?

Opus and Usus.

10. *Opus* and *Usus*, signifying *need*, require the ablative ; as,

<i>Est opus pecuniâ,</i>	There is need of money.
<i>Usus viribus,</i>	Need of strength.

GOVERNMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives governing the Genitive.

11. Verbal adjectives, and such as signify an affection of the mind, govern the genitive ; as,

<i>Avidus gloriæ,</i>	Desirous of glory.
<i>Memor beneficiorum,</i>	Mindful of favours.
<i>Ignarus fraudis,</i>	Ignorant of fraud.

12. Partitives, and words placed partiively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural ; as,

<i>Aliquis philosophorum,</i>	Some one of the philosophers.
<i>Senior fratrum,</i>	The elder of the brothers.
<i>Doctissimus Romanorum,</i>	The most learned of the Romans.
<i>Quis nostrum ?</i>	Which of us ?
<i>Una musarum,</i>	One of the Muses.
<i>Octavus sapientum,</i>	The eighth of the wise men.

Adjectives governing the Dative.

13. Adjectives, signifying *profit* or *disprofit*, *likeness* or *unlikeness*, &c. govern the dative ; as,

<i>Utilis bello,</i>	Profitable for war.
<i>Perniciōsus reipublicæ,</i>	Hurtful to the commonwealth.
<i>Similis patri,</i>	Like to his father.

Verbals in *bilis* and *dus* govern the dative ; as,

<i>Amandus vel amabilis omnibus,</i>	To be loved by all.
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Adjectives governing the Ablative.

14. These adjectives, *dignus*, *indignus*, *præditus*, and *contentus*; also *natus*, *satus*, *ortus*, *editus*, and the like, govern the ablative.

<i>Dignus honore,</i>	Worthy of honour.
<i>Contentus parvo,</i>	Content with little.
<i>Præditus virtute,</i>	Endued with virtue.
<i>Captus oculis,</i>	Blind.
<i>Fretus viribus,</i>	Trusting to his strength.
<i>Ortus regibus,</i>	Descended of kings.

Adjectives governing the Genitive or Ablative.

15. Adjectives, signifying *plenty* or *want*, govern the genitive or ablative ; as,

<i>Plenus iræ, or ira,</i>	Full of anger.
<i>Inopæ rationis, or ratione,</i>	Void of reason.

GOVERNMENT OF THE VERB SUM.

16. *Sum*, when it signifies *possession*, *property*, or *duty*, governs the genitive ; as,

Est regis, It belongs to the king ; it is the part or property of a king.

Meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum, are excepted ; as,

<i>Tuum est,</i>	It is your duty.
<i>Scio tuum esse,</i>	I know that it is your duty.

17. *Sum*, taken for *habeo* (*to have*), governs the dative ; as,

<i>Est mihi liber,</i>	I have a book.
<i>Sunt mihi libri,</i>	I have books.
<i>Dico libros esse mihi,</i>	I say that I have books.

18. *Sum*, taken for *affero* (*to bring*), governs two datives ; as,

Est mihi voluptati, It is, or brings, a pleasure to me.

19. The compounds of *Sum*, except *Possum*, govern the dative ; as,

<i>Præfuit exercitui,</i>	He commanded the army.
<i>Adfuit precibus,</i>	He was present at prayers.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF COMPARATIVES.

20. Words of the comparative degree govern the ablative when *quam* is omitted in Latin ; as,

<i>Dulcior melle,</i>	Sweeter than honey.
<i>Præstantior auro,</i>	Better than gold.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERBS.

21. Adverbs qualify verbs, participles, adjectives, and other adverbs ; as,

<i>Bene scribit,</i>	He writes well.
<i>Servus egregie fidelis,</i>	A slave remarkably faithful.
<i>Fortiter pugnans,</i>	Fighting bravely.
<i>Satis bene,</i>	Well enough.

22. Some adverbs of time, place, and quantity, govern the genitive ; as,

<i>Pridie ejus diei,</i>	The day before that day.
<i>Ubique gentium,</i>	Everywhere.
<i>Satis est verborum,</i>	There is enough of words.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS.

23. The prepositions *ad*, *apud*, *ante*, &c. govern the accusative ; as,

<i>Ad astra,</i>	To the stars.
<i>Cis vel citra flumen,</i>	On this side the river.
<i>Infra tectum,</i>	Below the roof.
<i>Per agros,</i>	Through the fields.
<i>Præter opinionem,</i>	Contrary to opinion.
<i>Supra terram,</i>	Above the earth.
<i>Trans mare,</i>	Over the sea.
<i>Ultra oceanum,</i>	Beyond the ocean.

24. The prepositions *a*, *ab*, *abs*, &c. govern the ablative; as,

<i>A pueritia,</i>	From childhood.
<i>Coram omnibus,</i>	In presence of all.
<i>Cum exercitu,</i>	With the army.
<i>Palam populo,</i>	Before the people.
<i>Sine labore,</i>	Without labour.
<i>Capulo tenus,</i>	Up to the hilt.

25. The prepositions *in*, *sub*, *super*, and *subter*, govern the accusative, when motion to a place is signified; but when motion or rest in a place is signified, *in* and *sub* govern the ablative, *super* and *subter* either the accusative or ablative; as,

<i>Eo in urbem,</i>	I go into the city.
<i>Sum in urbe,</i>	I am in the city.
<i>Sub noctem,</i>	Before night.
<i>Sub scamno,</i>	Under the bench.
<i>Sidunt super arbore,</i>	They sit upon the tree.
<i>Subter terram,</i>	Under the earth.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF INTERJECTIONS.

26. The interjections *O*, *heu*, *proh*, and some others, govern the nominative, accusative, or vocative; as,

<i>O vir bonus or bone!</i>	O good man!
<i>Heu me miserum!</i>	Ah wretched me!

27. The interjections *hei* and *væ* govern the dative; as,

<i>Hei mihi!</i>	Ah me!
<i>Væ vobis!</i>	Wo to you!

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CONJUNCTIONS.

28. The conjunctions *et*, *ac*, *atque*, *nec*, *aut*, *neque*, and some others, connect like cases and moods; as,

<i>Honora patrem et matrem,</i>	Honour father and mother.
<i>Nec legit nec scribit,</i>	He neither reads nor writes.

29. Two or more singular nouns, connected by a conjunction, may have a verb, adjective, or relative plural to agree with them ; as,

Petrus et Joannes, qui sunt docti, Peter and John, who are learned.

30. The conjunctions *ut, quo, licet, &c.*, govern the subjunctive mood ; as,

Lego ut discam, I read that I may learn.
Utinam sapires, I wish you were wise.

GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

Verbs governing the Accusative.

31. Verbs of a transitive signification govern the accusative ; as,

Ama Deum, Love God.
Reverere parentes, Reverence your parents.

Verbs governing the Genitive.

32. *Misereor, miseresco,* and *satago,* govern the genitive ; as,

Miserere civium tuorum, Pity your countrymen.
Satagit rerum suarum, He has enough to do about his own affairs.

Verbs governing the Dative.

33. Any verb may govern the dative in Latin, which has *to* or *for* after it in English ; as,

Finis venit imperio, An end is come to the empire.
Animus redit hostibus, Courage returns to the enemy.
Tibi seris, tibi metis, You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself.

34. Verbs compounded with *satis*, *bene*, and *male*, govern the dative ; as,

Dii tibi benefaciant, May the gods bless thee.

35. Many verbs compounded with these prepositions, *præ*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *ob*, *in*, *inter*, *super*, govern the dative ; as,

Præfecit legatum exercitui, He placed his lieutenant over
the army.

Alii hostibus appropinquârunt, Others approached the enemy.

Incute vim ventis, Strike force into the winds.

36. Verbs signifying to *profit*, *hurt*, *favour*, *assist*, *command*, *obey*, *serve*, *resist*, *trust*, *threaten*, and *be angry with*, govern the dative ; as,

Imperat Cassivelauno, He commands Cassivelaunus.
Eorum judiciis decretisque They obey their judgments
parent, and decrees.

Ignavis precibus fortuna repugnat, Fortune resists idle prayers.

Utrique mortem est minatus, He threatened death to both.

Verbs governing the Accusative or Genitive.

37. *Recordor*, *memini*, *reminiscor*, and *obliviscor*, govern the accusative or genitive ; as,

Recordor lectionis or *lectionem,* I remember the lesson.
Obliviscor injuriæ or *injuriam,* I forget an injury.

Verbs governing the Ablative.

38. Verbs of *abounding* and *wanting*, govern the ablative, and sometimes the genitive ; as,

Abundat divitiis, He abounds in riches.
Caret omni culpa, He has no fault.

39. *Utor, abuter, fungor, fruor, potior, vescor*, and some others, govern the ablative ; as,

<i>Utitur fraude,</i>	He uses deceit.
<i>Abutitur libris,</i>	He abuses his books.

40. A verb compounded with a preposition, often governs the case of that preposition ; as,

<i>Adeamus scholam,</i>	Let us go to school.
<i>Exeamus schola,</i>	Let us go out of school.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE INFINITIVE.

41. The infinitive mood may be governed by a verb, participle, adjective, or noun ; as,

<i>Cupio discere,</i>	I desire to learn.
<i>Agros colere cœperunt,</i>	They began to cultivate the fields.
<i>Tempus abire tibi,</i>	It is time for you to depart.

42. When *quod, quin, ut, or ne*, is omitted in Latin, the word which would otherwise be in the nominative is put in the accusative, and the verb in the infinitive mood ; as,

<i>Gaudeo te valere,</i>	I am glad that you are well.
<i>Aiunt regem adventare,</i>	They say the king is coming.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPLES, GERUNDS, AND SUPINES.

43. Participles, gerunds, supines, and adverbs, govern the same cases as the words from which they are derived ; as,

<i>Amans virtutem,</i>	Loving virtue.
<i>Carens fraude,</i>	Wanting guile.

44. Gerunds are construed like nouns ; as,

<i>Studendum est mihi,</i>	I must study.
<i>Tempus studendi,</i>	Time of studying.
<i>Aptus studendo,</i>	Fit for studying.
<i>Scio studendum esse mihi,</i>	I know that I must study.

45. Gerunds governing the accusative are elegantly turned into participles in *dus*, which, like adjectives, agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case ; as,

<i>Petendum est mihi pacem,</i>	} or, more elegantly, {	<i>Pax est petenda mihi.</i>
I must seek peace.		
<i>Tempus petendi pacem,</i>		<i>Tempus petendæ pacis.</i>
Time of seeking peace.		
<i>Ad petendum pacem,</i>		<i>Ad petendam pacem.</i>
For seeking peace.		
<i>A petendo pacem,</i>		<i>A petenda pace.</i>
By seeking peace.		

46. The supine in *um*, is put after a verb of motion ; as,

<i>Abiit deambulatum,</i>	He hath gone to walk.
<i>Spectatum veniunt,</i>	They come to see.

47. The supine in *u* is put after an adjective ; as,

<i>Facile dictu,</i>	Easy to be told.
<i>Miserabile visu,</i>	Piteous to be seen.
<i>Optimum factu esse duxerunt,</i>	They held it best to be done.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

Price.

48. Nouns signifying the price of a thing are put in the ablative ; as,

<i>Emi librum duobus assibus,</i>	I bought a book for six farthings.
<i>Constitit talento,</i>	It cost a talent.

These genitives, tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, are expected ; as,

<i>Quanti constitit ?</i>	How much cost it ?
<i>Asse et pluris,</i>	Three farthings and more.

Manner and Cause.

49. Nouns signifying the *instrument*, *cause*, *means*, or *manner*, are put in the ablative ; as,

<i>Palleo metu,</i>	I am pale for fear.
<i>Fecit suo more,</i>	He did it after his own way.
<i>Scribo calamo,</i>	I write with a pen.

Measure and Distance.

50. Nouns signifying *measure*, or *distance*, are put in the accusative, sometimes in the ablative; as,

<i>Murus est decem pedes altus,</i>	The wall is ten feet high.
<i>Urbs distat triginta millia,</i> or }	The city is thirty miles
<i>triginta millibus passuum,</i> }	distant.
<i>Iter, or itinere unius diei,</i>	One day's journey.

Time.

51. Nouns signifying the time *when*, are put in the ablative; those *how long*, in the accusative, sometimes in the ablative; as,

<i>Venit hora tertia,</i>	He came at the third hour.
<i>Mansit paucos dies,</i>	He staid a few days.
<i>Sex mensibus abfuit,</i>	He was away six months.

Verbs governing the Accusative and the Genitive.

52. Verbs of *accusing*, *condemning*, *admonishing*, and *acquitting*, govern the accusative and genitive; as,

<i>Arguit me furti,</i>	He accuses me of theft.
<i>Meipsum inertiae condemno,</i>	I condemn myself of laziness.
<i>Illum homicidii absolvunt,</i>	They acquit him of manslaughter.
<i>Monet me officii,</i>	He admonishes me of my duty.

53. Verbs of *esteeming* govern the accusative of the person or thing esteemed, and the genitive of the value; as,

<i>Aestimo te magni,</i>	I value you much.
<i>Ego illum flocci pendo,</i>	I value him at a rush.

Verbs governing the Accusative and the Dative.

54. Verbs of *comparing, giving, declaring, and taking away*, govern the accusative and dative ; as,

<i>Comparo Virgilium Homero,</i>	I compare Virgil to Homer.
<i>Suum cuique tribuito,</i>	Give every one his own.
<i>Narras fabulam surdo,</i>	You tell a story to a deaf man.
<i>Eripuit me morti,</i>	He rescued me from death.

Or thus :—Any active verb may govern the accusative and the dative, when, together with the object of the action, we express the person or thing in relation to which it is exerted ; as,

<i>Legam lectionem tibi,</i>	I will read the lesson to you.
<i>Emit librum mihi,</i>	He bought a book for me.

Verbs governing two Accusatives.

55. Verbs of *asking and teaching* govern two accusatives ; as,

<i>Poscimus te pacem,</i>	We beg peace of thee.
<i>Docuit me grammaticam,</i>	He taught me grammar.

Verbs governing the Accusative and the Ablative.

56. Verbs of *loading, binding, clothing, depriving,* and some others, govern the accusative and the ablative ; as,

<i>Onerat naves auro,</i>	He loads the ships with gold.
<i>Te hoc crimine expedi,</i>	Clear yourself of this charge.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PASSIVE VERBS.

57. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case ; as,

<i>Accusor furti,</i>	I am accused of theft.
<i>Virgilius comparatur Homero,</i>	Virgil is compared to Homer.
<i>Doceor grammaticam,</i>	I am taught grammar.
<i>Navis oneratur auro,</i>	The ship is loaded with gold.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF IMPERSONAL VERBS.

58. Impersonal verbs govern the dative ; as,

<i>Expedit reipublicæ,</i>	It is profitable for the state.
<i>Favetur mihi,</i>	I am favoured.

59. *Interest* and *refert* require the genitive ; as,

<i>Interest omnium,</i>	It is the interest of all.
<i>Refert patris,</i>	It concerns my father.

But *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra*, are put in the accusative plural neuter ; as,

<i>Non mea refert,</i>	It does not concern me.
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60. *Miseret, poenitet, pudet, tædet*, and *piget*, govern the accusative and genitive ; as,

<i>Miseret me tui,</i>	I pity you.
<i>Poenitet me peccati,</i>	I repent of my sin.
<i>Tædet me vitæ,</i>	I am weary of life.
<i>Pudet me culpæ,</i>	I am ashamed of my fault.

61. *Decet, delectat, juvat*, and *oportet*, govern the accusative case, with the infinitive mood ; as,

<i>Delectat me studere,</i>	It delights me to study.
<i>Non decet te rixari,</i>	It does not become you to scold.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE NAMES OF PLACES.

62. The name of a town, signifying the place *where*, or *in which*, if it be of the first or second declension, and singular number, is put in the genitive ; but if it be of the third declension, or plural number, it is put in the ablative ; as,

<i>Vixit Romæ,</i>	He lived at Rome.
<i>Mortuus est Londini,</i>	He died at London.
<i>Habitat Carthagine,</i>	He dwells at Carthage.
<i>Studiit Parisiis,</i>	He studied at Paris.

63. The name of a town, signifying the place *whither*, is put in the accusative ; as,

<i>Venit Romam,</i>	He came to Rome.
<i>Profectus est Athenas,</i>	He went to Athens.

64. The name of a town, signifying the place *whence*, or *through what place*, is put in the ablative ; as,

<i>Discessit Corintho,</i>	He departed from Corinth.
<i>Laodicea iter faciebat,</i>	He went through Laodicea.

65. *Domus* and *rus*, signifying the place where, are construed like the names of towns ; as,

<i>Manet domi,</i>	He stays at home.
<i>Domum revertitur,</i>	He returns home.
<i>Vivit rure,</i>	He lives in the country.
<i>Abiit rus,</i>	He has gone to the country.

THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

66. A noun, or pronoun, joined with a participle, expressed or understood, when its case depends on no other word, is put in the ablative absolute ; as,

<i>Sole oriente, fugiunt tenebræ,</i>	The sun rising, darkness flies away.
<i>Opere peracto, ludemus,</i>	Our work being finished, we will play.

DICTIONARY.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>a.</i>	Active.	<i>int.</i>	Interjection.
<i>adj.</i>	Adjective.	<i>irr.</i>	Irregular.
<i>adv.</i>	Adverb.	<i>m.</i>	Masculine.
<i>c.</i>	Common gender.	<i>n.</i>	Neuter.
<i>comp.</i>	Comparative.	<i>num.</i>	Numeral.
<i>conj.</i>	Conjugation.	<i>part.</i>	Participle.
<i>conj.</i>	Conjunction.	<i>pass.</i>	Passive.
<i>def.</i>	Defective.	<i>pl.</i>	Plural.
<i>dep.</i>	Deponent.	<i>prep.</i>	Preposition.
<i>f.</i>	Feminine.	<i>pret.</i>	Preteritive.
<i>freq.</i>	Frequentative.	<i>pro.</i>	Pronoun.
<i>fr.</i>	From.	<i>sup.</i>	Superlative.
<i>impers.</i>	Impersonal.	<i>v.</i>	Verb.
<i>ind.</i>	Indeclinable.		

A

A, ab, prep. <i>from, by.</i>	Abundo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. a conj. <i>to abound.</i>
Abeo, ĩre, ĩvi <i>et</i> ii, ĩtum, irr. n. v. (fr. ab and eo) <i>to go</i> <i>away, to depart.</i>	Abŭtor, ŭti, ŭsus, v. dep. stem conj. (fr. ab and ŭtor) <i>to</i> <i>abuse.</i>
Absolvo, solvĕre, solvi, solŭ- tum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. ab and solvo), <i>to absolve,</i> <i>to acquit.</i>	Accĭpio, ipĕre, ĕpi, eptum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. ad and capio) <i>to receive.</i>
Absolvor, solvi, solŭtus, pass. <i>to be acquitted.</i>	Accĭpiŭr, ĩpi, eptus, pass. <i>to</i> <i>be received.</i>
Absque, prep. <i>without.</i>	Accŭso, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. <i>to accuse.</i>
Absum, esse, fui, v. n. irr. (fr. ab and sum) <i>to be</i> <i>away, to be absent.</i>	Accŭsor, āri, ātus, pass. <i>to</i> <i>be accused.</i>
	Acer <i>et</i> acris, e, (acrior, acer- rimus) adj. <i>sharp, brisk.</i>

- Acies, ēi, f, 5, *an army, a line of battle.*
 Acus, ūs, f, 4, *a needle.*
 Ad, prep. *to, at, for.*
 Adeo, ĩre, ĩvi, et ĩi, ĩtum, v. n. irr. (fr. ad and eo) *to go to.*
 Adhĭbeo, ĕre, ui, ĩtum, v. a. e conj. (fr. ad and habeo) *to send for, to admit.*
 Adhĭbeor, ĕri, ĩtus, pass. *to be called, or sent for.*
 Adsum, esse, fui, v. n. irr. (fr. ad and sum) *to be present.*
 Advento, āre, āvi, ātum, v. freq. a conj. *to come, to draw near.*
 Ādificō, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to build.*
 Ādificor, āri, atus, pass. *to be built.*
 Ānĕās, æ, m. 1, *a Trojan prince, son of Venus and Anchises.*
 Āquor, ōris, n. 3, *the sea.*
 Āquus, a, um, adj. *equal, equable.*
 Ās, æris, n. 3, *brass.*
 Āstĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to value, to esteem.*
 Āternus, a, um, adj. *eternal.*
 Āfrica, æ, f. 1, *Africa.*
 Āfricānus, i, m. 2. *the surname of the Scipios, from their conquest of Africa.*
 Ager, gri, m. 2, *a field, a district, land.*
 Agmen, ĩnis, n. 3. *a band, an army.*
 Agnus, i, m. 2, *a lamb.*
 Ago, agĕre, ĕgi, actum, v. a. stem conj. *to act, to do, to drive.*
 Agricōla, æ, m. 1, *a husband-man.*
 Aio, ais, ait, v. def. *I say.*
 Albānus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Alba; Mons Albanus, Mount Albanus, 12 miles from Rome.*
 Albus, a, um, adj. *white.*
 Āliquando, adv. *once, formerly.*
 Āliquis, qua, quod, or quid, pro. *some one, a certain one.*
 Ālĭter, adv. *otherwise.*
 Ālius, a, ud, adj. *another; alii.....alii, some....others.*
 Alo, ĕre, ui, ĩtum et tum, v. a. stem conj. *to nourish, to feed.*
 Alor, i, ĩtus et tus, pass. *to be nourished.*
 Altus, a, um, adj. *high, lofty.*
 Amābilis, e, adj. *amiable, lovely.*
 Ambŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. a conj. *to walk.*
 Amĭcĭtia, æ, f. 1, *friendship.*
 Amĭcus, i, m. 2. *a friend.*
 Amitto, ĩtĕre, ĩsi, ĩssum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. a and mitto) *to send away, to lose.*
 Amittor, ĩtti, ĩssus, pass. *to be lost.*
 Amo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to love.*
 Amor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be loved.*

Amor, ōris, m. 3, <i>love</i> .	Arguor, ui, ūtus, pass. <i>to be convicted</i> .
Ancile, is, n. 3, <i>a shield</i> .	Arma, ōrum, n. pl. 2, <i>arms</i> .
Ancus, i, m. 2, <i>Ancus Mar- tius, the fourth king of Rome</i> .	Ars, artis, f. 3, <i>art</i> .
Anīma, æ, f. 1, <i>life</i> .	As, assis, m. 3, <i>a coin, of the value of three far- things</i> .
Anīmal, ālis, n. 2, <i>an animal</i> .	Asper, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. <i>rough</i> .
Animus, i, m. 2, <i>the mind, the soul, courage</i> .	Astrum, i, n. 2, <i>a star, a con- stellation</i> .
Annus, i, m. 2, <i>a year</i> .	At, conjc. <i>but</i> .
Antīquus, a, um, adj. (ior, is- sīmus) <i>ancient, old</i> .	Ater, tra, trum, adj. <i>black, dark, gloomy</i> .
Antrum, i, n. 2, <i>a cave</i> .	Athēnæ, ārum, f. pl. 1, <i>Athens</i> .
Aper, pri, m. 2, <i>a wild boar</i> .	Atheniensis, is, m. 3, <i>an Athe- nian</i> .
Appello, āre, āvi, atum, v. a. a conj. <i>to call, or name, to address</i> .	Atque, conjc. <i>and</i> .
Appellor, āri, ātus, pass. <i>to be named, to be addressed</i> .	Attentus, a, um, adj. <i>atten- tive</i> .
Appropinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. a conj. (fr. ad & pro- pinquo) <i>to draw near</i> .	Auctor, ōris, c. 3, <i>an author</i> .
Aprīlis, is, m. 3, <i>April</i> .	Auctōritas, ātis, f. 3, <i>author- ity</i> .
Aptus, a, um, adj. <i>fit, suitable</i> .	Audax, ācis, adj. <i>bold, dar- ing</i> .
Apud, prep. <i>at, with, among</i> .	Audio, īre, īvi, ītum, v. a. i conj. <i>to hear</i> .
Aqua, æ, f. 1, <i>water</i> .	Audior, īri, ītus, pass. <i>to be heard</i> .
Aquīla, æ, f. 1, <i>an eagle</i> .	Aufūgio, ugĕre, ūgi, ugītum; v. n. stem conj. (fr. ab and fugio) <i>to fly away</i> .
Arbit̃er, tri, m. 2, <i>a judge</i> .	Aura, æ, f. 1, <i>a breeze</i> .
Arbor, et arbos, ōris, f. 3, <i>a tree</i> .	Aureus, a, um, adj. <i>golden</i> .
Arceo, ĕre, ui, v. a. e conj. <i>to drive away, to restrain</i> .	Aurum, i, n. 2, <i>gold</i> .
Arcus, ūs, m. 4, <i>a bow, an arch</i> .	Ausim, sis, sit, v. def. <i>I dare</i> .
Arduus, a, um, adj. <i>high, steep, difficult</i> .	Aut, conjc. <i>or; aut...aut, either...or</i> .
Argumentum, i, n. 2, <i>argu- ment</i> .	Auxilium, i, n. 2, <i>aid, help</i> .
Arguo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, v. a. stem conj. <i>to prove, to con- vict</i> .	Avē, avĕto, v. def. <i>hail, adieu</i> .
	Avidus, a, um, adj. <i>desir- ous</i> .

B.

- Bacchus, i, m. 2, *Bacchus, the god of wine.*
 Barbārus, a, um, adj. *barbarous, savage.*
 Beātus, a, um, adj. *happy, blessed.*
 Bellātor, ōris, m. 3, *a warrior.*
 Bellua, æ, f. 1, *a beast, a brute.*
 Bellum, i, n. 2, *war.*
 Bēne, adv. (melius, optime) *well.*
 Benefācio, facēre, fēci, factum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. bene and facio) *to do good to, to benefit.*
 Benefīcium, i, n. 2, *a benefit, a kindness.*
 Bis, num. adv. *twice.*
 Bōnus, a, um, adj. (melior, optimus) *good.*
 Bos, bōvis, c. 3, *an ox, a cow.*
 Brēvis, e, adj. *short.*
 Briāreus, i, m. 2, *Briareus, a huge giant, said to have had an hundred hands and fifty heads.*

C.

- Cādo, cadēre, cēcīdi, cāsum, v. n. stem conj. *to fall.*
 Cādūcus, a, um, *frail, perishable.*
 Cædo, cædēre, cēcīdi, cæsum, v. a. stem conj. *to beat, to cut, to kill.*
 Cædor, di, sus, pass. *to be beaten, to be slain.*

- Cæsar, āris, m. 3, *a surname given to the Julian family, at Rome.*
 Cæsāries, ēi, f. 5, *hair, a lock of hair.*
 Cālāmus, i, m. 2, *a reed, a pen.*
 Callīdus, a, um, adj. *cunning, crafty.*
 Cānis, is, c. 3, *a dog.*
 Cāno, canēre, cēcīni, cantum, v. a. stem conj. *to sing.*
 Cantus, ūs, m. 4, *a song, a crowing.*
 Cāpax, ācis, *capacious, large.*
 Cāpio, capēre, cēpi, captum, v. a. stem conj. *to take, to receive.*
 Capior, cāpi, captus, pass. *to be taken.*
 Captivus, a, um, adj. *captive.*
 Captus, a, um, part. perf. pass. of capio; *taken, deceived, bereft of.*
 Cāpūlum, i, n. et cāpūlus, i, m. 2, *a hilt, a handle.*
 Cāput, ītis, n. 3, *the head.*
 Carcer, ēris, m. 3, *a prison.*
 Cāreo, ēre, ui et cassus, itum et cassum, v. n. e conj. *to be without, to want.*
 Carīna, æ, f. 1, *the keel of a ship.*
 Carmen, īnis, n. 3, *a song, a poem.*
 Carpo, pēre, psi, ptum, v. a. stem conj. *to pluck, to gather.*
 Carpor, pi, ptus, pass. *to be plucked, to be gathered.*
 Carthaginiensis, e, adj. *of, or belonging to Carthage.*

- Carthāgo, gīnis, *Carthage, a city in Africa.*
 Cārus, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus) *dear.*
 Cassis, īdis, f. 3, *a helmet.*
 Cassivelaunus, i, m. 2, *a prince of Britain.*
 Castīgo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to chastise.*
 Castigor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be chastised.*
 Castra, ōrum, n. 2, pl. *a camp.*
 Castus, a, um, adj. *chaste, pure.*
 Cāsus, ūs, m. 4, *chance, an accident, an event.*
 Cāto, ōnis, m. 3, *the surname of several Romans.*
 Causa, æ, f. 1, *a cause, a lawsuit.*
 Cautes, is, f. 3, *a rock, a cliff.*
 Cantus, a, um, adj. *wary, circum-spect.*
 Cēdo, pl. cedīte, v. def. *give me, tell me.*
 Cēlēber et ris, re, adj. (rior, errīmus) *famous, renowned.*
 Cēlo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to conceal.*
 Cēlor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be concealed.*
 Centum, num. adj. ind. *an hundred.*
 Cērbērus, i, m. 2, *a three-headed dog, which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions.*
 Cēres, ēris, f. 3, *Ceres, the goddess of corn and husbandry.*
 Certāmen, īnis, n. 3, *a contest.*
 Certus, a, um, adj. *sure, certain.*
 Cervus, i, m. 2, *a stag.*
 Cicēro, ōnis, m. 3, *Cicero, a celebrated Roman orator.*
 Cingo, gēre, xi, ctum, v. a. stem conj. *to surround, to gird, to bind.*
 Cingor, gi, ctus, pass. *to be surrounded, to be bound.*
 Circiter, prep. *about, nigh to.*
 Cis and citrā, prep. *on this side.*
 Cīto, adv. (ius, issīme) *quickly.*
 Cīvis, is, c. 3, *a citizen.*
 Clārus, a, um, adj. *clear, loud, famous.*
 Claudio, dēre, si, sum, v. a. stem conj. *to close, to shut.*
 Claudor, di, sus, pass. *to be closed.*
 Cœlestis, e, adj. *heavenly, celestial.*
 Cœlum, i, n. in sing. m. in pl. 2, *heaven.*
 Coepi, ēram, v. pret. *I begin, or, have begun.*
 Coerceo, ēre, ui, itum, v. a. e conj. (fr. con and arceo) *to restrain, to control, to confine.*
 Coerceor, ēri, pass. *to be restrained, to be confined.*
 Cōgīto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to think, to reflect, to regard.*
 Cohībeo, ēre, ui, itum, v. a. e conj. (fr. con and habeo) *to restrain.*

- Cohibeor, ēri, itus, pass. *to be restrained.*
 Colligo, igēre, ēgi, ectum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. con and lego) *to gather, to collect.*
 Colligor, īgi, ectus, pass. *to be gathered.*
 Collis, is, m. 3, *a hill.*
 Collōco, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to place.*
 Collocor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be placed.*
 Cōlo, colēre, cōlui, cultum, v. a. stem conj. *to cultivate, to cherish, to pay honour to.*
 Cōlor, cōli, cultus, pass. *to be cultivated.*
 Cōmis, e, adj. *gentle, mild, affable.*
 Committo, ittēre, īsi, issum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. con and mitto) *to commit, to intrust; committere proelium, to join battle.*
 Committor, itti, issus, pass. *to be committed.*
 Commōveo, movēre, mōvi, mōtum, v. a. e conj. (fr. con and moveo), *to move.*
 Commōveor, movēri, mōtus, pass. *to be moved.*
 Compāro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to compare.*
 Compāror, āri, ātus, pass. *to be compared.*
 Concilium, i, n. 2, *an assembly.*
 Concio, ōnis, f. 3, *an assembly.*
 Conclāve, is, n. 3, *a private room, a parlour.*
 Concursus, ūs, m. 4, *a running together, a concourse.*
 Condemno, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. (fr. con and damno) *to accuse, to condemn.*
 Condemnor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be condemned.*
 Condo, dēre, dīdi, dītum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. con and do) *to found, to build, to conceal.*
 Condor, di, dītus, pass. *to be founded.*
 Congrēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. (fr. con and grex) *to assemble.*
 Congrēgor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be assembled.*
 Conjux, ūgis, c. 3, *a spouse.*
 Consideo, sīdēre, sēdi, sēsum, v. n. e conj. (fr. con and sedeo) *to sit, to light.*
 Consilium, i, n. 2, *counsel, design, intention, a council.*
 Consto, stāre, stīti, stītum et stātum, v. n. a conj. (fr. con and sto) *to consist of, to cost.*
 Consul, ūlis, m. 3, *a consul.*
 Consūmo, umēre, umpsi, umptum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. con and sumo) *to consume, to waste.*
 Consūmor, ūmi, umptus, pass. *to be consumed.*
 Contagiōsus, a, um, adj. *contagious.*
 Contemno, nēre, psi, ptum, v.

a. stem conj. (fr. con and temno) <i>to despise.</i>	Orocōdilus, i, m. 2, <i>a crocodile.</i>
Contemnor, ni, tus, pass. <i>to be despised.</i>	Crūdēlis, e, adj. <i>cruel.</i>
Contendo, dēre, di, sum et tum, v. a. and n. stem conj. (fr. con and tendo) <i>to contend.</i>	Cubile, is, n. 3, <i>a bed, a couch.</i>
Contentus, a, um, adj. <i>content.</i>	Culex, icis, m. 3, <i>a gnat.</i>
Contineo, tinēre, tinui, tentum, v. a. e conj. <i>to contain, to bound.</i>	Culpa, æ, f. 1, <i>fault, guilt, blame.</i>
Contineor, tinēri, tentus, pass. <i>to be bounded.</i>	Cum, prep. <i>with.</i>
Contingit, v. impers. (fr. contingo) <i>it happens.</i>	Cupiditas, ātis, f. 3, <i>a desire.</i>
Contrā, prep. <i>against.</i>	Cūpio, ēre, īvi, et ii, itum, v. a. stem conj. <i>to desire.</i>
Cōram, prep. <i>in the presence of, before.</i>	Cūra, æ, f. 1, <i>care.</i>
Cōrinthus, i, f. 2, <i>Corinth, a city of Greece.</i>	Cūro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. <i>to take care of, to be concerned.</i>
Cornu, u, n. 4, <i>a horn.</i>	Currus, ūs, m. 4, <i>a chariot.</i>
Corpus, ōris, n. 3, <i>a body, a corpse.</i>	Cursus, ūs, m. 4, <i>a course, a running.</i>
Cortex, icis, m. or f. 3, <i>bark, cork.</i>	Custōdio, īre, īvi, itum, v. a. i conj. <i>to guard.</i>
Crēdo, dēre, dīdi, dītum, v. a. stem conj. <i>to believe, to trust.</i>	Custōdior, īri, itus, pass. <i>to be guarded.</i>
Crēdor, di, dītus, pass. <i>to be believed.</i>	Custos, ōdis, o. 3, <i>a guard.</i>
Crēmo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. <i>to burn.</i>	Cygnus, i, m. 2, <i>a swan.</i>
Crēmor, āri, ātus, pass. <i>to be burnt.</i>	Cyrus, i, m. 2, <i>Cyrus, the name of a Persian king.</i>
Creo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. <i>to create.</i>	D.
Creor, āri, ātus, pass. <i>to be created.</i>	Damno, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. <i>to condemn.</i>
Crīmen, īnis, n. 3, <i>a crime, a charge.</i>	Damnōr, āri, ātus, pass. <i>to be condemned.</i>
	Darius, i, m. 2, <i>Darius, King of Persia.</i>
	De, prep. <i>from, of, concerning.</i>
	Dea, æ, f. 1, <i>a goddess.</i>
	Deambulo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. (from de and ambulo) <i>to walk.</i>

- Dēbeo**, ēre, ui, ĭtum, v. a. e conj. *to owe, to be obliged.*
- Dēcem**, num. adj. ind. *ten.*
- Decemviri**, ōrum, m. pl. 2, *ten men who governed the commonwealth for 2 years instead of consuls.*
- Dēcet**, ēbat, v. impers. *it be-comes.*
- Decĭpio**, ĭpĕre, ēpi, eptum, v. a. stem conj. (from de and capio) *to take, to deceive.*
- Decĭpior**, ĭpi, eptus, pass. *to be deceived.*
- Declāro**, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. (from de and clāro) *to declare, to show.*
- Dēcrētum**, i, n. 2, *a decree.*
- Dēcus**, ōris, n. 3, *honour, credit.*
- Deformis**, e, adj. *deformed, ugly.*
- Delectat**, v. impers. *from.*
- Delecto**, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. (from de and lacto) *to delight, to please.*
- Dēleo**, ēre, ēvi, ētum, v. a. e conj. *to blot out, to destroy.*
- Deleor**, ēri, ētus, pass. *to be destroyed.*
- Dens**, tis, m. 3, *a tooth.*
- Desertus**, a, um, part. and adj. *deserted, desolate.*
- Desum**, esse, fui, v. n. irr. (from de and sum) *to be wanting.*
- Deterreo**, ēre, ui, ĭtum, v. a. e conj. (from de and terreo), *to frighten, to deter.*
- Deus**, i, m. 2, *God, a deity.*
- Dextra**, æ, f. 1, *the right hand.*
- Dīco**, cĕre, xi, ctum, v. a. stem conj. *to say, to speak, to name.*
- Dīcor**, ci, ctus, pass. *to be said, to be named.*
- Dictātor**, ōris, m. 3, *a dictator.*
- Dictātūra**, æ, f. 1, *the dictatorship.*
- Dies**, ēi, m. or f. in sing. m. in pl. 5, *a day.*
- Dignus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issī-mus), *worthy.*
- Diligenter**, adv. *diligently.*
- Diligentia**, æ, f. 1, *diligence.*
- Dīmīco**, āre, āvi et ui, ātum, v. a. a conj. (from di and mico) *to fight.*
- Dimitto**, ittĕre, ĭsi, issum, v. a. stem conj. *to dismiss.*
- Dīrus**, a, um, adj. *frightful, direful.*
- Discĕdo**, dĕre, sai, seum, v. n. stem conj. *to depart, to go away.*
- Discipulus**, i, m. 2, *a pupil, a scholar.*
- Disco**, discĕre, dīdici (sup. not used), v. a. stem conj. *to learn.*
- Disertus**, a, um, adj. *copious, fluent, eloquent.*
- Disto**, stāre, stīti, stĭtum, et stātum, v. n. a conj. (fr. di and sto) *to be distant.*
- Dives**, ĭtis, adj. *rich.*
- Divĭdo**, idĕre, ĭsi, isum, v. a. stem conj. *to divide.*
- Dividor**, ĭdi, ĭsus, pass. *to be divided.*
- Divisus**, a, um, part. *divided.*

Divītia, ārum, f. pl. 1, <i>riches</i> .	Dux, cis, c. 3, <i>a leader, a guide</i> .
Do, dāre, dēdi, dātum, v. a. a conj. <i>to give</i> .	E.
Dor (not used), dāri, dātus, pass. <i>to be given</i> .	E, ex, prep. <i>from, out of</i> .
Dōceo, cēre, cui, ctum, v. a. e conj. <i>to teach</i> .	Ego, mei, pro. <i>I</i> .
Dōceor, cēri, ctus, pass. <i>to be taught</i> .	Egregiē, adv. <i>remarkably</i> .
Docilis, e, adj. <i>teachable, docile, apt to learn</i> .	Egregius, a, um, adj. <i>remarkable, distinguished</i> .
Doctus, a, um, part. and adj. (ior, issimus) <i>taught, learned</i> .	Elegans, tis, <i>handsome, elegant</i> .
Domīna, æ, f. 1, <i>a mistress</i> .	Elēphantus, i, m. 2, et elēphas, antis, m. 3, <i>an elephant</i> .
Domīnus, i, m. 2, <i>a lord, a master</i> .	Emo, emēre, ēmi, emptum, v. a. stem conj. <i>to buy</i> .
Dōmo, āre, ui, itum, v. a. a conj. <i>to subdue, to tame</i> .	Emor, ēmi, emptus, pass. <i>to be bought</i> .
Dōmor, āri, itus, pass. <i>to be subdued</i> .	En, adv. <i>lo! behold!</i>
Dōmus, i, et ūs, f. 2, et 4, <i>a house</i> .	Eo, ire, ivi, itum, v. n. irr. <i>to go</i> .
Dōnum, i, n. 2, <i>a gift</i> .	Epistōla, æ, f. 1, <i>an epistle, a letter</i> .
Dormio, ire, ivi, itum, v. n. i conj. <i>to sleep</i> .	Equidem, conj. <i>indeed, I for my part</i> .
Dubitatio, ōnis, f. 3, <i>a doubt, hesitation</i> .	Equito, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. <i>to ride</i> .
Dūbius, a, um, adj. <i>doubtful</i> .	Equus, i, m. 2, <i>a horse</i> .
Dūco, cēre, xi, ctum, v. a. stem conj. <i>to lead</i> .	Ergā, prep. <i>towards</i> .
Dūcor, ci, ctus, pass. <i>to be lead</i> .	Eripio, ipēre, ipui, eptum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. e and rapio) <i>to snatch from, to rescue</i> .
Dulcis, e, adj. (ior, issimus) <i>sweet</i> .	Erro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. a conj. <i>to err, to wander</i> .
Dum, adj. <i>while, until</i> .	Erūdio, ire, ivi, itum, v. a. i conj. <i>to instruct</i> .
Duo, æ, o, num. adj. pl. <i>two</i> .	Erūdior, iri, itus, pass. <i>to be instructed</i> .
Durus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) <i>hard, severe</i> .	Evēnit, v. impers. (fr. evenio), <i>it happens</i> .

Ex, prep. *from, out of*.

Exemplum, i, n. 2, *an example*.

Exeo, ire, ivi, itum, v. n. irr. (fr. ex and eo) *to go out, to withdraw*.

Exercitus, ūs, m. 4, *an army*.

Exiguus, a, um, adj. *small*.

Eximius, a, um, adj. *extraordinary*.

Expēdio, ire, ivi, itum, v. a. i conj. *to free, to extricate*.

Expedit, v. impers. (fr. expedio) *it is expedient*.

Explorātor, oris, m. 3, *a spy*.

Explōro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to explore, to spy out*.

Explōror, āri, ātus, pass. *to be explored*.

Extendo, dēre, di, sum et tum, v. a. stem conj. *to extend, to enlarge*.

Extendor, di, sus, pass. *to be extended*.

F.

Fābūla, æ, f. 1, *a fable*.

Fācies, ēi, f. 5, *the face*.

Fācīlis, e, adj. *easy*.

Fācio, facēre, fēci, factum, v. a. stem conj. *to do, to make*.

Facundus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *eloquent*.

Fallo, fallēre, fēfelli, falsum, v. a. stem conj. *to deceive*.

Falsum, i, n. 2, *a falsehood*.

Falsus, a, um, adj. *false, deceiving*.

Fāmes, is, f. 3, *hunger*.

Famūla, æ, f. 1, *a maid, a female servant*.

Faveo, favēre, favi, fautum, v. a. e conj. *to favour*; in the pass. impersonal, faveatur, favebatur, &c.

Faxim, v. def. *I will do it*.

Fēlix, icis, adj. (icior, icissimus) *happy*.

Fēmīna, æ, f. 1, *a female, a woman*.

Fēra, æ, f. 1, *a wild beast*.

Fēre, adv. *about, almost*.

Fēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, v. a. irr. *to bear, to carry, to relate*.

Fēror, ferri, lātus, pass. *to be carried*.

Ferrum, i, n. 2, *iron, a sword*.

Festino, āre, v. n. and a, a conj. *to hasten, to accelerate*.

Festus, a, um, adj. *festive*.

Fidēlis, e, adj. *faithful*.

Fides, ēi, f. 5, *faith, fidelity*.

Fīlia, æ, f. 1, *a daughter*.

Fīlius, i, m. 2, *a son*.

Fīlum, i, n. 2, *a thread*.

Finio, ire, ivi, itum, v. a. i conj. *to finish*.

Finior, iri, itus, pass. *to be finished*.

Finis, is, m. et f. 3, *the end, a boundary*.

Fio, fieri, factus, v. pass. irr. *to be made, to become*.

Flo, flāre, flāvi, flātum, v. a. a conj. *to blow*.

Floccus, i, m. 2, *a lock of wool, a thing of no value*.

Flōreo, ēre, ui. (sup. not used),

- v. n. e conj. *to bloom, to flourish.*
 Flos, ōris, m. 3, *a flower.*
 Flūmen, inis, n. 3, *a river.*
 Fœdus, ēris, n. 3, *a league.*
 Fœmina, *see femina.*
 Fœrem, v. def. *I might be; inf. fœre, to be about to be.*
 Formōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *beautiful.*
 Fortis, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *brave, valiant.*
 Fortiter, adv. (ius, issime) *bravely.*
 Fortūna, æ, f. 1, *fortune, chance.*
 Fortūnatus, a, um, adj. *blest, happy.*
 Foveo, fovere, fōvi, fōtum, v. a. e conj. *to warm, to cherish.*
 Foveor, foveri, fōtus, pass. *to be cherished.*
 Frāgilis, e, adj. *brittle, frail.*
 Frāter, tris, m. 3, *a brother.*
 Fraus, dis, f. 3, *fraud, deceit.*
 Frēquens, tis, adj. *frequent, crowded.*
 Frētus, a, um, adj. *trusting to, relying upon.*
 Frondeo, ēre, ui, (sup. not used) v. n. e conj. *to bear leaves, to grow green.*
 Fructus, ūs, m. 4, *fruit.*
 Frūgia, gen. (nom. not used) f. 3, *corn, fruit.*
 Frūmentum, i, n. 2, *corn, grain.*
 Frustra, adv. *in vain.*
 Fūgio, fugere, fūgi, fugitum, v. n. and a. stem conj. *to flee, to escape.*
 Fūgo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to put to flight.*
 Fūgor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be put to flight.*
 Fur, fūris, c. 3, *a thief.*
 Furcifer, ēri, m. 2, *a villain.*
 Furor, ōris, m. 3, *rage, fury.*
 Furtum, i, m. 2, *theft.*

G.

- Gallia, æ, f. 1, *Gaul.*
 Gallina, æ, f. 1, *a hen.*
 Gallus, i, m. 2, *a Gaul.*
 Garumna, æ, f. 1, *the Garonne.*
 Gaudeo, gaudere, gavīsus, v. n. pass. e conj. *to rejoice, to delight.*
 Gemma, f. 1, *a gem.*
 Gēner, ēri, m. 2, *a son-in-law.*
 Gens, tis, f. 3, *a nation.*
 Gēnu, (ind. in sing.) n. 4, *the knee.*
 Gero, gerere, gessi, gestum, v. a. stem conj. *to carry, to manage; gerrere bellum, to wage war.*
 Geror, geri, gestus, pass. *to be managed.*
 Glācies, ēi, f. 5, *ice.*
 Glōria, æ, f. 1, *glory, fame, renown.*
 Grādus, ūs, m. 4, *a step, a degree.*
 Græcia, æ, f. 1, *Greece.*
 Grammātica, æ, or gram-mātice, es, f. 1, *grammar, the art of grammar.*

Grandis, e, adj. *great*.
Grāvis, e, adj. *heavy*.
Gregātum, adv. *in herds*.
Grunnio, īre, īvi, itum, v. n. i
conj. *to grunt*.

H.

Hābeo, ēre, ui, itum, v. a. e
conj. *to have, to hold, to*
esteem.
Hābeor, ēri, itus, pass. *to be*
held.
Hābito, āre, āvi, ātum, v.
freq. a conj. *to dwell, to*
inhabit.
Haud, adv. *not*.
Hei! int. *wo! alas!*
Helvetia, æ, f. 1, *Helvetia,*
now Switzerland.
Heu! int. *ah! alas!*
Hic, hæc, hoc, pro. *this*.
Hiems or hyems, ĕmis, f. 3,
winter.
Hinnio, īre, īvi, itum, v. n. i
conj. *to neigh*.
Histrio, ōnis, m. 3, *a player*.
Homērus, i, m. 2, *an ancient*
Greek poet.
Homīcīdium, i, n. 2, *man-*
slaughter.
Homo, inis, c. 3, *a man*.
Honestus, a, um, adj. *honour-*
able, noble.
Honor and -os, ōris, m. 3,
honour, dignity.
Honōro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a.
a conj. *to honour*.
Honōror, āri, ātus, pass. *to be*
honoured.
Hōra, æ, f. 1, *an hour*.

Horātius, i, m. 2, *a Roman*
poet.
Horribilis, e, adj. *horrible,*
dreadful.
Horridus, a, um, adj. *horrible*.
Hostilius, i, m. 2, (*Tullus*)
the third king of Rome.
Hostis, is, c. 3, *an enemy*.
Huc, adv. *hither*.
Humānus, a, um, adj. *human*.

I.

Idem, eādem, idem, pro. *the*
same.
Igītur, conj. *therefore*.
Ignārus, a, um, adj. *ignorant*.
Ignāvus, a, um, adj. *idle,*
cowardly.
Ille, illa, illud, pro. *he, she, it,*
that.
Illēcēbra, æ, f. 1, *an allure-*
ment.
Illic, adv. *there*.
Illuc, adv. *thither*.
Imbellis, e, adj. *unwarlike*.
Imītor, āri, ātus, v. dep. a
conj. *to imitate*.
Immānis, e, adj. *huge, horri-*
ble.
Immineo, ōre, ui, v. n. e conj.
to impend.
Immōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a.
a conj. *to sacrifice, to im-*
molate.
Immōlor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be*
sacrificed.
Impēdio, īre, īvi, itum, v. a. i
conj. *to impede, to hinder*.
Impēdior, īri, itus, pass. *to*
be hindered.

- Impello**, pellēre, pūli, pulsum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. in and pello) *to drive, to impel*.
Impellor, pelli, pulsus, pass. *to be driven*.
Impērium, i, n. 2, *a command, government*.
Impēro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to command, to govern*.
Imprōbus, a, um, adj. *wicked*.
In, prep. *in, into, upon, among, for, against*.
Incēdo, dēre, ssi, ssum, v. n. stem conj. (fr. in and cedo) *to go, to walk*.
Incendium, i, n. 2, *a fire, a conflagration*.
Incendo, dēre, di, sum, v. a. stem conj. *to set fire to, to inflame*.
Incendor, di, sus, pass. *to be inflamed*.
Inceptum, i, n. 2, *an enterprise, an undertaking*.
Incertus, a, um, adj. *uncertain*.
Inclŷtus, a, um, adj. (comp. wanting, sup. inclŷtissimus) *famous*.
Incōlūmis, e, adj. *safe*.
Incūtio, cūtēre, cussi, cussum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. in and quatio) *to strike upon, or into*.
Indōles, is, f. 3, *the disposition, nature*.
Industrius, a, um, adj. *industrious*.
Inēdia, æ, f. 1, *fasting, hunger*.
Inertia, æ, f. 1, *inactivity, laziness*.
Infelix, icis, adj. *unhappy*.
Infra, prep. *beneath*.
Ingens, tis, adj. *huge*.
Initium, i, n. 2, *a beginning*.
Injūria, æ, f. 1, *an injury, an insult*.
Inops, ōpis, adj. *needy, destitute*.
Inquam, v. def. *I say*.
Insānia, æ, f. 1, *madness*.
Insignis, e, adj. *remarkable*.
Instituo, ūere, ui, ūtum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. in and statuo) *to institute, to found, to build*.
Instituor, ui, ūtus, pass. *to be instituted, to be built*.
Instruo, ěre, xi, ctum, v. a. stem conj. *to draw out, to set in order*.
Insūla, æ, f. 1, *an island*.
Inter, prep. *between, among*.
Interest, v. impers. *it concerns*.
Interficio, icēre, ěci, ectum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. inter and facio) *to kill*.
Interficior, ici, ectus, pass. *to be killed*.
Interim, adv. *in the mean time*.
Invēnio, vēmīre, vēni, ventum, v. a. i conj. (fr. in and venio) *to find, to invent, to discover*.
Invēnior, vēmīri, ventus, pass. *to be discovered*.
Invideo, vidēre, vīdi, vīsum, v. a. and n. e conj. (fr. in and video) *to envy*.

Ipse, a, um, pro. *he, himself, she, herself, itself; he, she, it.*

Ira, æ, f. 1, *anger, rage.*

Iris, idis, f. 3, *the rainbow.*

Is, ea, id, pro. *he, she, it, that.*

Iste, a, ud, pro. *that; he, she, it.*

Ita, adv. *so, thus.*

Italia, æ, f. 1, *Italy.*

Iter, itinēris, n. 3, *a journey.*

J.

Jaceo, ēre, ui, itum, v. n. e conj. *to lie.*

Joannes, is, m. 3, *John.*

Jūbeo, bēre, ssi, ssum, v. a. e conj. *to order, to command.*

Jūbeor, bēri, ssus, pass. *to be commanded.*

Jucundus, a, um, adj. *sweet, pleasant.*

Judicium, i, n. 2, *judgment.*

Judico, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to judge, to deem.*

Judicor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be judged.*

Jugērum, i, n. 2, *an acre of land.*

Jungo, gēre, xi, ctum, v. a. stem conj. *to join.*

Jungor, gi, ctus, pass. *to be joined.*

Jupiter, Jovis, m. 3, *Jupiter, the son of Saturn, and king of the gods.*

Jūro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to swear.*

Jusjurāndum, jurisjurandi 2 and 3, *an oath.*

Justitia; æ, f. 1, *justice.*

Jūvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum, v. conj. *to help, to pr*
impers. *to delight.*

Juxta, prep. *near, hard b*

K.

Kālendæ, or Cālendæ, ā f. pl. 1, *the calends of month; i. e. the first o*

L.

Lābor and -os, ōris, m. 1 *bour.*

Labōro, āre, āvi, ātum, and n. a conj. *to wor*
labour.

Lacedæmonius, a, um, *belonging to Laceda*
Lacedæmonian.

Lācer, ēra, ērum, adj. *rent.*

Lācus, ūs, m. 4, *a lake.*

Lætus, a, um, adj. (ior, mus) *glad, joyful.*

Lāniger, ēra, ērum, adj. *l*
ing wool.

Laodicea, æ, f. 1, *Laodi*

Lāpis, idis, m. 3, *a stone*

Latīnus, i, m. 2, *an It*
king, from whom the p
were called Latins.

Latro, ōnis, m. 3, *a rob*

Latro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n a. a conj. *to bark, to*
at.

Laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. conj. *to praise.*

- Landor**, āri, ātus, pass. *to be praised.*
Lavinia, æ, f. 1, *the daughter of King Latinus; also the city called after her.*
Lectio, ōnis, f. 3, *a lesson, a reading.*
Legatus, i. m, 2, *a lieutenant, an ambassador.*
Lēgio, ōnis, f. 3, *a legion.*
Lēgo, legēre, lēgi, lectum, v. a. stem conj. *to read, to choose.*
Lēgor, lēgi, lectus, pass. *to be read.*
Lēnia, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *gentle, mild.*
Lente, adv. *slowly, leisurely.*
Leo, ōnis, m. 3, *a lion.*
Lēthālis, e, adj. *fatal, deadly.*
Lēvis, e, adj. *light.*
Lex, lēgis, f. 3, *a law.*
Liber, bri, m. 2, *a book.*
Liberālis, e, adj. *liberal.*
Libēro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to free, to liberate.*
Libēror, āri, ātus, pass. *to be freed.*
Licet, ebat, v. impers. *it is lawful.*
Limpīdus, a, um, adj. *clear.*
Litēra, or littēra, æ, f. 1, *a letter; pl. literæ, letters, the sciences, an epistle.*
Lōcus, i, m. in sing. m. and n. in pl. 2, *a place.*
Londinum, i, n. 2, *London, the metropolis of England.*
Longus, a, um, adj. *long, lasting.*
Lōquor, qui, quūtus, or cūtus, v. dep. stem conj. *to speak.*
Lubīdo, īnis, f. 3, *lust, desire.*
Luceo, cēre, xi, (sup. wanting) v. n. e conj. *to shine.*
Luctus, m. 4, *grief.*
Ludo, dēre, si, sum, v. a. stem conj. *to play.*
Luna, æ, f. 1, *the moon.*
Lūpus, i, m. 2, *a wolf.*

M.

- Macēdo**, ōnis, m. 3, *a Macedonian.*
Macedonia, æ, f. 1, *a fertile country to the north of Greece.*
Māgister, tri, m. 2, *a master.*
Magnus, a, um, adj. (māior, maxīmus) *great.*
Māle, adv. (pejus, pessīme) *badly.*
Mālo, malle, malui, v. irr. *to prefer, to be more willing.*
Mālus, a, um, adj. (pēior, pessīmus) *bad.*
Maneo, ēre, si, sum, v. n. e conj. *to remain.*
Mānus, ūs, f. 4, *the hand.*
Marcellus, i, m. 2, *a Roman consul.*
Marcus, i, m. 2, *a prænomen among the Romans.*
Mare, is, n. 3, *the sea.*
Martius, i, m. 2, *Ancus Martius, the fourth King of Rome.*
Māter, tris, f. 3, *a mother, a matron.*

L

Matūrus , a, um, adj. (ior, rīmus and issīmus) <i>ripe</i> .	v. a. stem conj. <i>to send, to throw</i> .
Medius , a, um, adj. <i>middle</i> .	Mittor , mitti, missus, pass. <i>to be sent</i> .
Mel , lis, n. 3, <i>honey</i> .	Mollio , ire, īvi, itum, v. a. i conj. <i>to soften</i> .
Memīni , v. def. pret. <i>I remember, or have remembered</i> .	Mollior , īri, itus, pass. <i>to be softened</i> .
Memor , ōris, adj. <i>mindful</i> .	Mōneo , ēre, ui, itum, v. a. e conj. <i>to admonish, to advise</i> .
Mens , tis, f. 3, <i>the mind</i> .	Mōneor , ēri, itus, pass. <i>to be admonished</i> .
Mensis , is, m. 3, <i>a month</i> .	Mons , tis, m. 3, <i>a mountain</i> .
Mercūrius , i, m. 2, <i>the messenger of the gods</i> .	Monstrum , i, n. 2, <i>a monster</i> .
Metellus , i, m. 2, <i>the surname of an illustrious family at Rome</i> .	Monumentum , i, n. 2, <i>a monument</i> .
Mēto , metēre, messui, messum, v. a. stem conj. <i>to reap</i> .	Morbus , i, m. 2, <i>a disease</i> .
Mētus , ūs, m. 4, <i>fear</i> .	Mōrior , mōri, and moriri, mortuus, v. dep. stem and i conj. <i>to die</i> .
Meus , a, um, pro. <i>my, mine</i> .	Mors , tis, f. 3, <i>death</i> .
Miles , Itis, c. 3, <i>a soldier</i> .	Mortālis , e, adj. <i>mortal</i> .
Mille , n. 3, (sing. ind.; pl. millia, um) <i>a thousand</i> ; mille, adj. ind.	Mortuus , a, um, part. and adj. <i>having died, dead</i> .
Minīme , adv. (sup. of parum) <i>least, in no wise, by no means</i> .	Mos , mōris, m. 3, <i>a custom, habit</i> .
Mīnister , tri, m. 2, <i>a servant</i> .	Mox , adv. <i>soon, by and by</i> .
Mīnor , āri, ātus, v. dep. a conj. <i>to threaten</i> .	Mūgio , īre, īvi, itum, v. n. i conj. <i>to low, to bellow</i> .
Mirābilis , e, adj. <i>wonderful</i> .	Mulceo , cēre, si, sum, and -ctum, v. a. e conj. <i>to stroke, to soothe</i> .
Miser , ēra, ērum, adj. <i>wretched</i> .	Mulceor , cēri, pass. <i>to be soothed</i> .
Miserābilis , e, adj. <i>miserable, piteous</i> .	Mulier , ōris, f. 3, <i>a woman</i> .
Misēreor , ēri, tus and itus, v. dep. e conj. <i>to pity</i> ; misēret, impers.	Multo , adv. <i>much, by far</i> .
Mītis , e, adj. (ior, issīmus) <i>meek</i> .	Multus , a, um, adj. (plus, plurimus) <i>much</i> .
Mitto , mittēre, mīsi, missum, v. a. stem conj. <i>to send, to throw</i> .	Mummius , i, m. 2, <i>a Roman consul who took Corinth</i> .

Mundus, i, m. 2, *the world*.
 Mūnio, ire, ivi, itum, v. a.
 i conj. *to fortify*.
 Mūnior, īri, itus, pass. *to be
 fortified*.
 Murus, i, m. 2, *a wall*.
 Mus, mūris, m. 3, *a mouse*.
 Mūsa, æ, f. 1, *a muse, a song*.
 Mūsicus, i, m. 2, *a musician*.

N.

Narratio, ōnis, f. 3, *a narra-
 tion, a story*.
 Narro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a
 conj. *to tell, to relate*.
 Narror, āri, ātus, pass. *to be
 told*.
 Natu, abl. 4, *by birth*.
 Natūra, æ, f. 1, *nature*.
 Naufrāgium, i, n. 2, *a ship-
 wreck*.
 Nāvis, is, f. 3, *a ship*.
 Ne, adv. and conj. *not,
 lest*.
 Negligo, igēre, exi, ectum, v.
 a. stem conj. *to neglect*.
 Negligor, īgi, ectus, pass. *to
 be neglected*.
 Nēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a
 conj. *to deny, to refuse*.
 Nēgor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be
 denied*.
 Nēgōtium, i, n. 2, *a thing,
 business*.
 Nēmo, inis, c. 3, *no one*.
 Nēmus, ōris, n. 3, *a grove*.
 Nēpos, ōtis, m. 3, *a grandson*.
 Neque, conj. *neither, nor*.
 Nequeo, ire, ivi, itum, v. n.

irr. (fr. ne and queo) *I can-
 not*.
 Nescio, ire, ivi, itum, v. n. i
 conj. (fr. ne and scio) *to be
 ignorant of*.
 Neuter, tra, trum, adj. pro.
neither of the two.
 Nicomēdes, is, m. 3, *a king
 of Bithynia*.
 Nidifico, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a.
 a conj. *to build a nest*.
 Nīger, gra, grum, adj. *black*.
 No, nāre, nāvi, nātum, v. n. a
 conj. *to swim*.
 Nōcens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,
hurtful, injurious.
 Nōlo, nolle, nōlui, v. n. irr. *to
 be unwilling*.
 Nōmen, inis, n. 3, *a name*.
 Nōmīno, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a.
 a conj. *to name, to nomi-
 nate*.
 Nōmīnor, āri, ātus, pass. *to
 be named*.
 Non, adv. *not*.
 Nosco, noscēre, nōvi, nōtum,
 v. a. stem conj. *to know*.
 Noscor, nosci, nōtus, pass. *to
 be known*.
 Noster, tra, trum, pro. *our,
 ours*.
 Nōvus, a, um, adj. (comp. not
 used, sup.-issimus) *new, re-
 cent*.
 Nox, tis, f. 3, *night*.
 Nūbes, is, f. 3, *a cloud*.
 Nullus, a, um, gen. ins, adj.
 pro. *no one, no*.
 Numa, æ, m. 1, (Pompilius)
the successor of Romulus.

- Numēro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a.
 a conj. *to count, to number.*
 Nuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a
 conj. *to announce.*
 Nuntior, āri, ātus, pass. *to be*
announced.
 Nuntius, i, m. 2, a *messen-*
ger.
 Nutrio, īre, īvi, itum, v. a. i
 conj. *to nourish.*
 Nutrior, īri, itus, pass. *to be*
nourished.
 Nūtus, ūs, m. 4, a *nod.*
 O.
 O! int. *O! ah!*
 Ob, prep. *for, on account of,*
against.
 Obēdio, īre, īvi, itum, v. n. i
 conj. *to obey.*
 Obliviscor, līvisci, lītus, v.
 dep. stem conj. *to forget.*
 Obsēquium, i, n. 2, *complai-*
sance, kindness, obedience.
 Obses, īdis, c. 3, a *hostage.*
 Obsīdio, ōnis, f. 3, a *siege, a*
blockade.
 Obtīneo, tinēre, tinui, tentum,
 v. a. e conj. (fr. ob and te-
 neo) *to get, to obtain, to re-*
tain.
 Obtīneor, tinēri, tentus, pass.
to be obtained.
 Oceānus, i, m. 2, *the ocean.*
 Octāvus, a, um, ord. num. adj.
eighth.
 Octodēcim, card. num. adj.
eighteen.
 Oculus, i, m. 2, *an eye.*
 Offendo, dēre, di, sum, v. a.
- stem conj. (fr. ob and fen-
 do, not used) *to strike*
against, to offend.
 Officium, i, n. 2. *duty, office,*
obligation.
 Olim, adv. *sometimes, for-*
merly, hereafter.
 Omnis, e, adj. *every, all.*
 Onēro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a
 conj. *to load.*
 Onēror, āri, ātus, pass. *to be*
loaded.
 Opēra, æ, f. 1, *labour, pains.*
 Opīnio, ōnis, f. 3, *belief, opin-*
ion.
 Oportet, ebat, v. impers. *it*
behooves.
 Oppīdum, i, n. 2, a *town, a*
borough.
 Optīmus, *see bonus.*
 Opus, ēris, n. 3, a *work, labour.*
 Opus, ind. *need, occasion.*
 Orātio, ōnis, f. 3, *an oration.*
 Orātor, ōris, m. 3, *an orator.*
 Prior, ori *et* orīri, ortus, v.
 dep. stem and i conj. *to*
arise.
 Ornamentum, i, n. 2, *an or-*
nement.
 Oro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a
 conj. *to beg, to entreat.*
 Ortus, a, um, *part. risen,*
sprung, or descended from.
 Ovis, is, f. 3, a *sheep.*
 Ovum, i, n. 2, *an egg.*
 P.
 Pabūlum, i, n. 2, *fodder.*
 Pāgus, i, m. 2, a *canton, a*
district.

- Pālam, prep. *with the knowledge of.*
 Palleo, ēre, ui, v. n. e conj. *to be pale.*
 Pallidus, a, um, adj. *pale, wan.*
 Pango, pangēre, panxi et pēgi, pactum, v. a. stem conj. *to strike, to fix, to agree upon.*
 Parens, tis, c. 3, a *parent.*
 Pāreo, ēre, ui, itum, v. n. e conj. *to obey.*
 Pārio, parēre, pēpēri, partum et paritum, v. a. stem conj. *to bear, to produce.*
 Pārior, pāri, partus, et paritū, pass. *to be brought forth.*
 Pārisii, ōrum, m. 2, pl. *the inhabitants of Lutetia, Lutetia, now Paris.*
 Pāro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to prepare.*
 Paror, āri, ātus, pass. *to be prepared.*
 Pars, tis, f. 3, a *part.*
 Parvus, a, um, adj. (mīnor, minimus) *small, little.*
 Passus, ūs, m. 4, a *pace; mille passuum, a mile.*
 Pāter, tris, m. 3, a *father.*
 Pāterfāmīlias, pātrīsfāmīlias, m. 3, a *master of a family.*
 Patria, æ, f. 1, *country, birth-place.*
 Pauci, æ, a, adj. pl. *few.*
 Pauper, ēr, is, adj. *poor.*
 Pax, pācis, f. 3, *peace.*
 Peccatum, i, n. 2, a *fault, an offence, a sin.*
 Pecco, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. a conj. *to sin.*
 Pectus, ōris, n. 3, *the breast.*
 Pēcūnia, æ, f. 1, *money.*
 Pendo, pendēre, pēpendi, v. a. stem conj. *to weigh, to rate, or value.*
 Penētro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to penetrate, to enter.*
 Per, prep. *by, through.*
 Perāgo, agēre, ēgi, actum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. per and ago) *to perfect, to finish.*
 Perdo, dēre, didi, dītum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. per and do) *to lose, to destroy.*
 Pērennis, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *lasting, perennial.*
 Perfectus, a, um, part. *finished.*
 Pēricūlum, i, n. 2, *danger.*
 Pernīcies, ēi, f. 5, *destruction.*
 Perniciōsus, a, um, adj. *hurtful.*
 Perpetuus, a, um, adj. *perpetual.*
 Persa, æ, m. 1, a *Persian.*
 Pertineo, tīnēre, tīnui, tentum, v. a. e conj. *to pertain.*
 Pes, pēdis, m. 3, a *foot.*
 Pēto, ēre, īvi, and ūi, itum, v. a. stem conj. *to ask, to request, to seek.*
 Pētor, i, itus, pass. *to be sought.*
 Petra, æ, f. 1, a *rock.*
 Petrus, i, m. 2, *Peter.*
 Philippus, i, m. 2, *the father of Alexander the Great.*

Philōsōphia, æ, f. 1, <i>philosophy</i> .	Præcipito, ære, avi, atum, v. a. a conj. <i>to precipitate</i> .
Philōsōphus, i, m. 2, <i>a philosopher</i> .	Præcipitor, ari, atus, pass. <i>to be precipitated</i> .
Phœnix, icis, m. 3, <i>a Phœnician</i> .	Præco, ōnis, m. 3, <i>a herald</i> .
Pietas, âtis, f. 3, <i>piety</i> .	Præditus, a, um, adj. <i>endued with</i> .
Pius, a, um, adj. <i>pious, dutiful</i> .	Præficio, fîcère, fêci, sectum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. præ and facio) <i>to set over</i> .
Plênus, a, um, adj. <i>full</i> .	Præmium, i, n. 2, <i>a reward</i> .
Plerumque, adv. <i>for the most part, sometimes</i> .	Præsentia, æ, f. 1, <i>presence, present time</i> .
Plus, pluris (comp. of multus), <i>more</i> .	Præsêpe, is, n. 3, <i>a crib</i> .
Pœnitet, v. impers. <i>it repents</i> .	Præsidium, i, 2. n. <i>a garrison</i> .
Pœta, æ, m. 1, <i>a poet</i> .	Præstans, tis, adj. (ior, issimus) <i>excellent</i> .
Pompilius, i, m. 2, <i>Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome</i> .	Præsum, esse, fui, v. n. irr. (fr. præ and sum), <i>to be over, to command</i> .
Pomum, i, n. 2, <i>an apple</i> .	Præter, prep. <i>besides, except</i> .
Pons, tis, m. 3, <i>a bridge</i> .	Pranden, dère, di, sum, v. a. e conj. <i>to dine</i> .
Pontus, i, m. 2, <i>a sea, the deep</i> .	Prêcis, -ci, -cem, -ce (nom. and voc. not used,) <i>a prayer, an entreaty</i> .
Populus, i, m. 2, <i>the people, a nation</i> .	Priâmus, i, m. 2, <i>Priam, King of Troy</i> .
Porta, æ, f. 1, <i>a gate</i> .	Pridie, adv. <i>the day before</i> .
Porticus, ūs, f. 4, <i>a gallery</i> .	Primo, adv. <i>at first</i> .
Portus, ūs, m. 4, <i>a harbour</i> .	Primus, a, um, ord. num. adj. <i>first</i> .
Posco, poscère, pōposci (sup. not used), v. a. stem conj. <i>to demand</i> .	Pro, prep. <i>for, instead of, before</i> .
Possum, posse, potui, v. n. irr. <i>to be able</i> .	Prôbitas, âtis, f. 3, <i>probity, goodness</i> .
Post, prep. <i>after</i> ; adv. <i>afterward</i> .	Prôbus, a, um, adj. <i>honest, virtuous, good</i> .
Postea, adv. <i>afterward</i> .	Prœlium, i, n. 2, <i>a battle</i> .
Potentia, æ, f. 1, <i>power</i> .	Prôfîciscor, fîcisci, sectus, v. dep. stem conj. <i>to depart</i> .
Potestas, âtis, f. 3, <i>power</i> .	
Præceptor, ōris, m. 3, <i>a preceptor</i> .	

Proh or prô, int. *oh! ah!*

Prohibeo, êre, ui, itum, v. a.
e conj. (fr. pro and habeo)
to prohibit, to hinder.

Prohibeor, êri, itus, pass. *to be hindered.*

Promptus, a, um, adj. *prompt.*

Propter, prep. *for, on account of.*

Prosper, êra, êrum, adj. *prosperous.*

Prosum, prodesse, profui, v.
n. irr. (fr. pro and sum) *to do good, to profit.*

Prudens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus) *wise, prudent.*

Prudentia, æ, f. 1, *wisdom, prudence.*

Publicus, a, um, adj. *public.*

Pūdet, v. impers. *it shameth.*

Puella, æ, f. 1, *a damsel.*

Puer, êri, m. 2, *a boy.*

Pueritia, æ, f. 1, *boyhood.*

Pugno, âre, âvi, âtum, v. n. a
conj. *to fight.*

Pulcher, chra, chrum, adj.
(chrior, cherrimus) *fair, beautiful.*

Punio, ire, ivi, itum, v. a. i
conj. *to punish.*

Punior, îri, itus, pass. *to be punished.*

Pŷramus, idis, f. 3, *a pyramid.*

Q.

Quæso, v. def. *to beseech, to entreat.*

Quam, conj. *than*; adv. *how, as.*

Quantus, a, um, adj. *how great.*

Quartus, a, um, ord. num.
adj. *fourth.*

Que, conj. *and, also.*

Qui, quæ, quod, pro. *who, which, what.*

Quidam, quædam, quoddam,
and quiddam, pro. *a certain one.*

Quietus, a, um, adj. *quiet, still.*

Quindëcim, card. num. adj.
fifteen.

Quis or qui, quæ, quod or
quid, pro. *who?*

Quisque, quæque, quodque,
and quidque, pro. *every one, whosoever, whatsoever.*

Quivis, quævis, quodvis, and
quidvis, pro. *whosoever, whatsoever.*

Quotidie, adv. *daily.*

Quondam, adv. *formerly, once.*

R.

Râbies, êi, f. 5, *madness.*

Rapîna, æ, f. 1, *plunder.*

Râro, adv. *rarely, seldom.*

Râtio, ônis, f. 3, *reason, regard.*

Recordor, âri, âtus, v. dep. a
conj. *to remember.*

Recte, adv. (ius, issime)
rightly.

Redeo, ire, ivi, and ii, itum, v.
n. irr. (fr. re and eo), *to return.*

Rêfert, v. impers. *it concerns.*

Rêgâlis, e, adj. *kingly, royal.*

Rêgîna, æ, f. 1, *a queen.*

Regio, ōnis, f. 3, <i>a region, country.</i>	Revertor, ti, sus, v. dep. stem conj. <i>to return.</i>
Regnum, i, n. 3, <i>a kingdom.</i>	Rex, rēgis, m. 3, <i>a king.</i>
Rēgo, gēre, xi, ctum, v. a. stem conj. <i>to rule.</i>	Rhenus, i, m. 2, <i>the Rhine.</i>
Rēgor, gi, ctus, pass, <i>to be ruled.</i>	Rixor, āri, ātus, v. dep. a conj. <i>to quarrel.</i>
Regūlus, i, m. 2, <i>a Roman general in the time of the Punic War.</i>	Roma, æ, f. 1, <i>Rome.</i>
Rēpello, pellēre, pūli, pulsum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. re and pello) <i>to repel, to resist.</i>	Romānus, a, um, adj. <i>belonging to Rome; sub. a Roman.</i>
Repellor, pelli, pulsus, pass. <i>to be repelled.</i>	Romūlus, i, m. 2, <i>the first King of Rome.</i>
Rēpērio, erīre, ēri, ertum, v. a. i conj. (fr. re and pario) <i>to find, to discover.</i>	Rōsa, æ, f. 1, <i>a rose.</i>
Repērior, erīri, ertus, pass. <i>to be found.</i>	Rūber, bra, brum, adj. <i>red.</i>
Repugno, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. <i>to oppose, to resist.</i>	Rūgio, ire, īvi, itum, v. n. i conj. <i>to roar.</i>
Res, ēi, f. 5, <i>a thing, a subject.</i>	Ruo, ēre, i, itum, v. n. stem conj. <i>to rush, to fall.</i>
Rescindo, indēre, īdi, issum, v. a. stem conj. (fr. re and scindo) <i>to cut off, to cut or break down, to repeal.</i>	Rūpes, is, f. 3, <i>a rock.</i>
Rescindor, indi, issus, pass. <i>to be cut down.</i>	Rus, rūris, n. 3, <i>the country.</i>
Respublica, reipublicæ, f. 1 and 5, <i>the commonwealth.</i>	S.
Retīneo, inēre, inui, entum, v. a. e conj. (fr. re and teneo) <i>to hold back, to retain.</i>	Sācer, cra, crum, adj. <i>sacred.</i>
Retīneor, inēri, entus, pass. <i>to be retained.</i>	Sævio, īre, īvi, and ii, itum, v. n. i conj. <i>to rage.</i>
Rēvēreor, erēri, erītus, v. dep. e conj. <i>to reverence, to revere.</i>	Sævus, a, um, adj. <i>cruel.</i>
	Sāgax, ācis, adj. <i>sagacious.</i>
	Sagitta, æ, f. 1, <i>an arrow.</i>
	Salūber and -bris, bre, adj. (brior, berrīmus) <i>wholesome, healthy.</i>
	Sālus, ūtis, f. 3, <i>health, safety.</i>
	Salve, v. def. <i>hail, adieu.</i>
	Salvus, a, um, ad. <i>safe.</i>
	Sanctus, a, um, adj. <i>holy, sacred.</i>
	Sānies, ēi, f. 5, <i>gore.</i>
	Sapiens, tis, adj. <i>wise.</i>
	Sapientia, æ, f. 1, <i>wisdom.</i>

- Sapio**, ēre, ui, (sup. wanting) v. n. stem conj. *to be wise*.
Satāgo, agēre, ēgi, v. n. stem conj. *to have enough to do*.
Satis, adv. *enough, sufficiently*.
Saturnus, i, m. 2, *Saturn, son of Caelus and Terra*.
Scamnum, i, n. 2, *a bench*.
Schōla, æ, f. 1, *a school*.
Scio, īre, īvi, ītum, v. a. i conj. *to know*.
Scipio, ōnis, m. 3, *a distinguished family at Rome*.
Scribo, bēre, psi, ptum, v. a stem conj. *to write*.
Scribor, bi, ptus, pass. *to be written*.
Sed, conjc. *but*.
Sēdes, is, f. 3, *a seat*.
Sēdile, is, n. 3, *a seat*.
Sēdūlus, a, um, adj. *diligent*.
Sēmīta, æ, f. 1, *a way, a path*.
Semper, adv. *always*.
Sempiternus, a, um, adj. *everlasting*.
Sēnex, is et īcis, c. 3, *an old man or woman; adj. old*.
Sententia, æ, f. 1, *an opinion*.
Sentio, tīre, si, sum, v. a. i conj. *to feel, to perceive, to think*.
Sēpes, is, f. 3, *a hedge*.
Septem, card. num. adj. *seven*.
Septimū, a, um, ord. num. adj. *seventh*.
Sēquor, qui, quūtus or cūtus, v. dep. stem conj. *to follow*.
Sērēnus, a, um, adj. *clear, fair, serene*.
Sēries, ēi, f. 5, *a series, an order*.
Sermo, ōnis, m. 3, *a speech*.
Sēro, serēre, sēvi, sātum, v. a. stem conj. *to sow, to plant*.
Sēror, sēri, sātus, pass. *to be sown*.
Serpens, tis, c. 3, *a serpent*.
Servilis, e, adj. *slavish, servile*.
Servio, īre, īvi, ītum, v. a. and n. i conj. *to serve, to be a slave*.
Servior, īri, pass. *to be served*.
Servitus, ūtis, f. 3, *servitude, slavery*.
Servus, i, m. 2, *a slave*.
Sex, card. num. adj. *six*.
Sextus, a, um, ord. num. adj. *sixth*.
Si, conjc. *if*.
Sicilia, æ, f. 1, *an island in the Mediterranean*.
Sido, sīdēre, sēdi, and sīdi, sessum, v. n. stem conj. *to perch or light, to sit*.
Silens, tis, part. and adj. *keeping silence, silent*.
Similis, e, adj. *like*.
Sine, prep. *without*.
Singuli, distrib. num. adj. *one by one*.
Sive, conjc. *or, whether*.
Sōcer, ēri, m. 2, *a father-in-law*.
Sol, sōlis, m. 3, *the sun*.
Sōlium, i, n. 2, *a throne*.
Specto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to see, to behold, to regard*.
Spēro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. n. a conj. *to hope*.
Spes, ēi, f. 5, *hope*.
Spōlium, i, n. 2, *booty, spoils*.

- Spondeo, spondere, spōndi, sponsum, v. a. e conj. *to promise, to engage.*
 Stella, æ, f. 1, *a star.*
 Stōla, æ, f. 1, *a robe, a gown.*
 Studeo, ãre, ui, (sup. not used) v. n. e conj. *to study, to favour.*
 Studiōsus, a, um, adj. *studious.*
 Stultus, a, um, adj. *foolish, simple.*
 Stūpidus, a, um, adj. *stupid, dull.*
 Sub, prep. *under, near to.*
 Sublimis, e, adj. *lofty, grand.*
 Subter, prep. *under, beneath.*
 Sui, gen. (nom. wanting) pro. *of himself, of herself, of it-self.*
 Sum, esse, fui, v. n. irr. *to be, to exist.*
 Summus, a, um, adj. (sup̄erus, sup̄erior, sup̄rēmus, or sum-mus) *the highest, greatest.*
 Super, prep. *above, upon.*
 Superbia, æ, f. 1, *pride.*
 Supervenio, venīre, vēni, ven-tum, v. n. and a. i conj. (fr. super and venio) *to come, to come upon.*
 Sepplex, icis, adj. *suppliant.*
 Supplicium, i, n. 2, *punish-ment.*
 Supra, prep. *above.*
 Suprēmus, see summus.
 Surdus, a, um, adj. *deaf, senseless, insensible.*
 Surgo, gēre, rexi, rectum, v. n. stem conj. *to rise.*
 Sus, suis, c. 3, *swine, a hog.*
 Suspicio, ōnis, f. 3, *suspicion.*
 Suus, a, um, pro. *his, her, its, their.*
 Sylvius, i, m. 2, *Romulus Sylvius, a King of Alba.*
 Syria, æ, f. 1, *a country of Asia.*
- T.
- Tāceo, ãre, ui, itum, v. n. e conj. *to be silent.*
 Tacitus, a, um, adj. *silent.*
 Tædet, v. impers. *it irks, it wearies.*
 Talentum, i, n. 2, *a talent.*
 Tango, tangēre, tetigi, tactum, v. a. stem conj. *to touch.*
 Tantum, adv. *only.*
 Taurus, i, m. 2, *a bull.*
 Tectum, i, n. 2, *a roof, a house.*
 Tēgo, gēre, xi, ctum, v. a. stem conj. *to cover, to de-fend.*
 Tegor, gi, ctus, pass. *to be covered, to be protected.*
 Tēlum, i, n. 2, *a weapon, a dart.*
 Tēmēre, adv. *rashly.*
 Templum, i, n. 2, *a temple.*
 Tempus, ōris, 'n. 3, *time, op-portunity, season, the tem-ple of the head.*
 Tenēbræ, ārum, f. 1, pl. *dark-ness.*
 Tēneo, ãre, ui, tum, v. a. e conj. *to hold, to have, to possess.*
 Tēneor, ēri, tus, pass. *to be held.*
 Tēner, ěra, ěrum, adj. *tender.*
 Tento, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a conj. *to try.*

Tenus, prep. *up to*.
 Ter, num. adv. *thrice*.
 Terra, æ, f. 1, *the earth, land*.
 Terreo, ēre, ui, itum, v. a. e conj. *to terrify, to frighten*.
 Terreor, ēri, itus, pass. *to be terrified*.
 Terrestris, e, adj. *earthly*.
 Tertius, a, um, ord. num. adj. *third*.
 Tiāras, æ, m. 1, *a turban*.
 Timor, ōris, m. 3, *fear*.
 Tondeo, tondēre, tōtondi, tonsum, v. a. e conj. *to shave*.
 Tondeor, dēri, sus, pass. *to be shaved*.
 Tōtus, a, um, adj. *whole, entire*.
 Trans, prep. *over, beyond*.
 Transeo, īre, ivi, itum, v. n. irr. *to cross, to go over*.
 Tres, tria, card. num. adj. *three*.
 Tribuo, uēre, ui, ūtum, v. a. stem conj. *to attribute, to give*.
 Triginta, card. num. adj. *thirty*.
 Triplex, icis, adj. *triple, threefold*.
 Tristis, e, adj. *sad*.
 Triumphus, i, n. 2, *a triumph*.
 Tu, tui, pro. *thou*.
 Tullus, i, m. 2, *the name of two Roman kings*.
 Tum, adv. *then*.
 Tūmidus, a, um, adj. *swollen, lofty*.
 Turpis, e, adj. (ior, issimū) *base*.

Tuus, a, um, pro. *thy, thine*.
 Tŷrannus, i, m. 2, *a tyrant*.

U.

Ubique, adv. *everywhere*.
 Ulciscor, cisci, tus, v. dep. stem conj. *to revenge*.
 Ulŷmus, a, um, adj. (positive wanting, comp. ultērior, sup. ultŷmus) *the last*.
 Ultra, prep. *beyond*.
 Umbra, æ, f. 1, *a shade*.
 Unda, æ, f. 1, *a wave*.
 Undique, adv. *on all sides*.
 Unus, a, um, card. num. adj. *one*.
 Urbs, urbis, f. 3, *a city*.
 Ursus, i, m. 2, *a bear*.
 Usus, ūs, m. 4, *use, profit, need*.
 Ut, conj. *that, in order that, as*.
 Uter, tra, trum, adj. pro. *which of the two*.
 Uterque, trāque, trumque, adj. pro. *each, both*.
 Utilis, e, adj. *useful, profitable*.
 Uŷnam, adv. *O that, would that*.
 Utor, uti, usus, v. dep. stem conj. *to use*.

V.

Væ, int. *alas! wo!*
 Vāgus, a, um, adj. *wandering*.
 Valeo, ēre, ui (sup. wanting), v. n. e conj. *to be well, to be strong, to avail*.
 Validus, a, um, adj. *strong, mighty*.

Vel. conjc. *or, even; vel...
vel, either...or.*

Vēlo, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a
conj. *to cover, to veil.*

Vēlor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be
veiled.*

Vēnio, vēnīre, vēni, ventum,
v. n. i conj. *to come.*

Vēnor, āri, ātus, v. dep. a
conj. *to hunt.*

Ventus, i, m. 2, *a wind.*

Verber, ēris, n. 3, *a blow.*

Verbum, i, n. 2, *a word.*

Vēritas, ātis, f. 3, *truth.*

Vēru, n. 4 (ind. in sing), *a
spit.*

Vērus, a, um, adj. *true.*

Vesper, ēri, m. 2, *the even-
ing.*

Vester, tra, trum, pro. *your,
yours.*

Vestīgium, i, n. 2, *a footstep,
a vestige.*

Vestio, īre, īvi, ītum, v. a. i
conj. *to clothe.*

Vestior, īri, ītus, pass. *to be
clothed.*

Via, æ, f. 1, *a way.*

Vīcis, gen. (nom. not used) f,
3, *a hap, a change, an occa-
sion.*

Victōria, æ, f. 1, *a victory.*

Vīdeo, vidēre, vīdi, vīsum, v.
a. e conj. *to see, to behold.*

Vīdeor, vidēri, vīsus, pass. *to
be seen.*

Viginti, card. num. adj. *twenty.*

Vinco, vincēre, vīci, victum,
v. a. stem conj. *to conquer.*

Vincor, vīci, victus, pass. *to
be conquered.*

Vincūlum, i, n. 2, *a chain.*

Vīnum, i, n. 2, *wine.*

Vīr, vīri, m. 2, *a man.*

Virgilius, i, m. 2, *Virgil, the
prince of Latin poets.*

Vīridis, e, adj. *green.*

Virtus, ūtis, f. 3, *virtue, power,
valour.*

Vis, vis, f. 3, *force, strength,
power; pl. vires.*

Vīta, æ, f. 1, *life.*

Vīto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a
conj. *to shun.*

Vītor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be
shunned.*

Vitupēro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a
conj. *to censure, to blame.*

Vitupēror, āri, ātus, pass. *to
be blamed.*

Vīvo, vīvēre, vīxi, victum, v.
n. stem conj. *to live.*

Vōco, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a. a
conj. *to call, to name.*

Vōcor, āri, ātus, pass. *to be
called.*

Vōlo, velle, vōlui, v. n. irr.
to be willing.

Voluptas, atis, f. 3, *pleasure.*

Vox, vōcis, f. 3, *the voice.*

Vulgus, i, m. or n. 2, *the peo-
ple, the populace.*

Vulnēro, āre, āvi, ātum, v. a.
a conj. *to wound.*

Vulnēror, āri, ātus, pass. *to
be wounded.*

Vultus, ūs, m. 4, *the counte-
nance.*

X.

Xerxes, is, m. 3, *a King of
Persia.*

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